The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1873.—WITH SUPPLEMENT.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

NOTES FROM ALBANY.

Work in the Assembly—The Police Justices' Bill—Constitutional Amendments—Local Option.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, May 6, 1873.

The Assembly has been very busy all the morning with third reading of bills, and a large number, mostly of a local character, were passed without trouble. In the last hour business came to a temporary stop on a bill of Mr. Hardy's, which, among other things, made Decoration Day (the 30th of May) a legal holiday. Mr. [illegible] opposed it in a few brief remarks, on the ground that it would tend to keep alive recollections of a most painful war. This started the House on a purely political discussion on the late war, its causes, &c., and any number of patriotic speeches were made, which, without this convenient bill, would have remained undelivered and unheard in members' desks. Of course, every one had made up his mind beforehand how he should vote, and the bill was passed, with Republican votes in the affirmative and Democratic votes in the negative, as every one knew it would be. Among other bills passed was Senator Robertson's in relation to challenges of jurors, which will now go to the Governor. This bill, it will be remembered, abolishes the right to select a jury by triers, giving the Court the powers now possessed by them. By amendment to the bill, the parties to the suit are given the right of appeal from the decisions of the Court the same as on other legal rulings. The Seventh Regiment Armory bill came from the Senate for concurrence in the amendments made there, and they were agreed to. A bill introduced by Mr. Cook, of New-York, to legalize the action of the Supervisors in raising the salaries of the clerks of the District Courts, was laid aside, which means that it is killed. The bill is of the same character as that just vetoed by the Governor, but is worse; for the fraud it was intended to legalize was so flagrant that even Connolly refused to pay the increase demanded. In the aggregate it amounts to over $[illegible]. Cook himself has abandoned all hope of the passage of the bill.

THE POLICE JUSTICES' BILL.

The bill has passed at last. When it came up for third reading this morning, in the Senate, Mr. Murphy moved that it be recommitted with instructions to amend. The proposed amendment was to restore the section struck out in the House requiring the appointees to be lawyers of five years' standing. Mr. Murphy supported his motion by reading an article from The TIMES recommending the restoration of the qualification section. The only weighty objection to this amendment was stated by Mr. Woodin, when he reminded Senators that if this bill were kept oscillating between the two Houses its failure was as certain as if the enacting clause were to be stricken out. It was better to take the bill as it was than lose it by attempting to amend it; and Mr. James Wood added that as the appointments to be made were judicial, it was not at all probable that any other than lawyers would be appointed. After more discussion and the voting down of more amendments, the bill was passed by a vote of 20 to 7. Mr. O'Brien was, at his request, excused from voting. As the bill has not been amended in the slightest particular since it came from the Assembly, this vote sends it directly to the Governor for signature.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Pierson made the report from the Joint Committee on the Constitutional Amendments this morning, and on his motion it was laid on the table till printed. This report recommends the calling for an extra session, but as it is known that the Senate and Governor are opposed to it, Mr. Prince proposes to overcome the difficulty by remitting the discussion of the amendments to the next Legislature. No one seems to want that relating to the Senatorial districts, and it will not be touched, but the other amendments Mr. Prince is now preparing to introduce separately, each as a distinct resolution. By this method it is thought all can be passed without trouble in a day. Then the Legislature of next year can take them up, and pick out such as may meet its views, adopt them, and submit to the people, as the law requires. Those which they do not agree with, or amend, may be left over. In this way it is probable that all the important amendments will be carried through without the loss of time which must inevitably follow the protracted discussion of all at this late period of the session.

THE LOCAL OPTION BILL.

This bill has been passed, and without the amendment exempting lager-beer and cider from its operation. Mr. James Wood had it recommitted this morning, with instructions to strike out the clause, which was done. Mr. Benedict attempted to have the City of New-York exempted, but without success. The bill has been considerably amended by the Senate Committee, and will have to go back to the House for concurrence, but its friends have no doubts about it. Clerk O'Donnell and several of his temperance friends were standing at the door of the Senate Chamber while the final vote was being taken, and when the result was announced there was a general hand-shaking among them, and interchange of congratulations on their success in the cause of temperance legislation. The negative votes on the bill were ten in number, as follows: *Cock, Johnson, Lewis, Lord, Madden, Murphy, O'Brien, Perry, Searsby, Tiemann.* The twenty affirmative votes were all Republican.

THE NEW-YORK WAREHOUSE AND RAILROAD BILL.

This troublesome bill, usually known as "Bulkhead Gardiner's bill," has been passed, and will now go to the Assembly. As originally introduced, it was in so offensive a form that the New-York Senators unanimously protested against its passage, and it was lost. Madden procured a reconsideration, and subsequently brought up the bill again in a new form, not nearly so long nor so absurdly arbitrary in its provisions as the original. When it came up for third reading this morning, Mr. Tiemann moved that it be recommitted with instructions to strike out the names of all corporators not residents of the City, but the motion was lost—7 to 15. The bill was then read the third time, and passed by a vote of 15 to 7. Benedict and Tiemann voted in the negative. Weismann and O'Brien were not present.

INTERNAL NAVIGATION.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Prince last evening, relating to the subject of internal navigation, are sufficiently important to call for special mention. The resolutions call for the appointment of a committee of nine on the part of the House, and of five from the Senate, to meet the committee from the United States Senate to discuss the questions involved in selecting the best water route from the Western grain-fields to the Eastern sea-board. North and South are making every effort to get the route through their sections. Virginia and Georgia present their claims for consideration, and New-York has, in the North we have three routes presented for selection—the Erie, the Oswego, and the Champlain Canal or Canadian route. When the resolutions are adopted by the Senate, the House committee will be appointed, it is thought, on the following principle: Two to represent the Champlain route, two the Erie, two the Oswego, and three to speak for the commercial interests of New-York City. As regards the first-mentioned route, strong efforts are made by its advocates to bring its merits before the commercial public and the Legislature; but they have up-hill work. The Erie people are strongly opposed to it, for it is a formidable rival; and the canal itself looks like a mere ditch. Where it passes through this county it is in a miserable condition—half full of mud, and with wretched banks, looking as if they would fall in every moment. Yet it is claimed that even with these disadvantages the canal paid last year a heavier percentage on its cost than any other in the State. Some repairs are being made to it a little way north, and not before they were needed.

The Governor has transmitted to the Senate the resignation of Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer as Regent of the University.

THE EVENING'S WORK IN THE SENATE.

The supplemental bills were considered by the Senate this evening, and went to their third reading without much trouble. The fourth section of the first bill was on motion of Mr. Benedict, so altered as to provide that vacancies existing in either the Board of Aldermen or Assistant Aldermen, may be filled by election of such board. The adoption of this amendment will obviate the necessity for the bill to effect the same object which is now in the Assembly. In the charter as passed it was provided that any vacancies occurring should be filled by nomination by the Mayor and confirmation by the Aldermen, but when the charter was passed, a vacancy had already occurred which could not be filled under it; hence the necessity for a retroactive clause. The Supplemental bill makes it necessary to contract for all work costing over $3,000, changing the figures from $1,000, as the charter provided. The reasons given for this change were that the whole subject of contract and other work was amply guarded by various provisions of the charter, but sudden emergencies might arise which would require costlier work to be done at once, without pause or delay. Mr. Murphy, accepting this view, drew up an amendment, which, while maintaining the original figures, would cover cases suggested by Mr. Woodin, but it was voted down. Mr. D. P. Wood, however, amended the section verbally in such way as to prevent the word "supplies" in the section from being construed to mean general supplies, and limiting it to supplies to be furnished for specific work. After this the section making Commissioner Van Nort a member of the Board of Apportionment was reached, whereupon Mr. Woodin moved that it be stricken out. He explained his motion at some length, stating that the section had been drawn without the knowledge of the Commissioner of Public Works, and the motion to strike out was made at his request. Mr. Woodin further intimated that the criticism of the Press on this section was a little premature, as it was put into the supplemental bill by the gentleman who had drawn up the latter, and it had not at the time of its publication in the papers received the sanction of any person competent to speak on the subject. After this the bill was progressed, and the Senate took up the Police bill. This was finished, after half an hour's talk, without any amendment worth noting being made to it. Both bills were then ordered to a third reading.

EX-SHERIFF O'BRIEN'S CLAIM.

The bills relating to the settlement of the claim of ex-Sheriff O'Brien against the City came down to the House for concurrence in the Senate amendments. These changed the names of the commissioners to pass the claim to Shepherd Knapp, Delafield Smith, and John E. Develin. The amendments were concurred in by a vote of 78 to 11.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

Mr. Prince introduced this evening the Constitutional amendments in the form referred to elsewhere. He had to get them in by unanimous consent, and Smith Weed objected, having a suspicion that they were intended to prevent the calling of the extra session. Mr. Prince talked to him quietly, and he subsequently withdrew his objection. The Democrats, it is quite plain, will do their best to get the extra session called, and it was only Mr. Prince's adroitness which put to sleep the vigilance of the Clinton gentleman.

MISCELLANEOUS MENTION.

The Senate concurred in the joint resolution relating to internal navigation, and Lieut.-Gov. Robinson has appointed the committee to consist of Senators Lewis, D. P. Wood, Baker, Murphy, and Winslow. Mr. Baker represents the Champlain Canal interests, and Mr. Lewis the Erie. The Senate Judiciary Committee obtained leave to report the two bills relating, one to the defense of insanity in criminal cases, the other to a division of the crime of murder into two degrees.

THE KINGS COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

The decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of the Kings County Supervisors was an unanimous one, and it was simply that the law requiring the tax to be levied was unconstitutional on account of its uncertainty. No other point was considered or decided upon. The question of submission or non-submission did not affect the decision at all.

Assembly—Evening Session.

On motion of Mr. Wells, the vote rejecting the bill to amend the General Manufacturing law, so as to allow the incorporation of companies to manufacture railroad materials, was reconsidered, and the reconsideration laid on the table.

Mr. Prince asked, and obtained consent to introduce the various amendments to the Constitution adopted by the Constitutional Commission, and classified so that the Legislature can have the opportunity to act on each proposition by itself. Mr. Prince said the object was to enable the next Legislature to act upon the amendments in the same manner, adopting such as met their approval, and rendering the others. The document was ordered to be printed.

The following bills were passed:

Authorizing the trustees of the village of Geddes to lay roads and streets.

To prevent the carrying of deadly weapons.

Making provision for admitting certain prisoners to bail.

To legalize the construction of a wharf between Joralemon-street and Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn.

Authorizing a half of a mill tax for extraordinary repairs on canals.

Requiring the Controller of New-York to pay the claim of Wm. P. McCormick.

Amending the charter of the Bushwick Savings Bank, Brooklyn.

Amending the act to incorporate the Society for the Relief of Aged and Indigent Females.

Providing for the compensation of assessors.

Regulating the setting of nets in the East and Harlem Rivers.

Amending the charter of the City of Buffalo.

Providing for tax sales in the respective counties where due instead of by the Controller of the State. The bill was amended so as to apply to Suffolk County only.

Amending the act relative to the powers of boards of supervisors, excepting the Counties of New-York and Kings.

Fixing the time for transacting the business of the towns of the State.

Amending the revised statutes relative to the draining of swamps and other low lands.

Mr. Burns introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a railroad from Wall-street Ferry to North River, New-York. It incorporates Frederick S. Gibbs, Chas. W. Carpenter, and others. The road commences at the foot of Wall-street, and is to run along South-street, with double tracks, to James-slip, thence to New Chambers-street, thence to and across Chatham-street to Chambers-street, thence to West-street, thence, with a single track, to Duane-street, thence to connect with the double track at Chatham and New Chambers-streets. The company shall pay three per cent. of the gross receipts into the Treasury of the City of New-York.

Mr. Watt asked consent to offer the following resolution:

Whereas, It is reported in the public newspapers that the Committee of One Hundred of Brooklyn has spent $8,400 for legislation during the past Winter; therefore

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to investigate the affairs of that committee.

Mr. Opdyke objected.

On motion of Mr. Batcheller, the Senate resolution requesting the Canal Commissioners not to expend any money on the lateral canals for extraordinary repairs, and to keep within the present appropriations, was taken up. After debate, the resolution was adopted.

For other Legislative Proceedings see Fifth Page.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Probable End of the Khivan War—The Khan Making Terms and Liberating His Prisoners.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 6.—The Khan of Khiva has sent ambassadors to the Russian Post No. 1, at the mouth of the River Japartes, with authority to accept any terms Kauffman, the Russian commander, may prescribe. Gen. Kauffman has not seen these men. As they went to the fort by a different route from that by which the Russians are advancing, they did not encounter the columns. Consequently there is no change in the plan yet, nor a cessation of operations. It appears the Khan is disposed to give ample guarantee for the future. Khirghese with this intelligence have been sent from Post No. 1 to overtake the column from that place, and meet the column from Tashkend.

The Khan's disposition to come to terms will therefore have been known by Kauffman by May 1. A favorable termination of the expedition may be looked for by the end of May. The Khan, acting, it is reported, on English advice, has liberated and sent to Post No. 1 twenty-one Russians hitherto held as slaves in his dominions. Some of them have died since their arrival from the horrible treatment they received while in slavery. It is supposed the Khan hopes to soothe the Russian temper, but it is a mistake on his part to furnish just now this terribly exciting illustration of barbarism and cruelty. Other Russians are known to be still in slavery at Orenburg.

The column was moving from Emba to Kungrad by land and water, though very much embarrassed by the excessive snow. It has probably reached its destination by this time.

The Khan thus treats with the Russians at his gates, and has no right to expect better terms than if the city were actually taken.

Unconditional Submission.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 6, via LONDON, May 7—5½ A. M.—The Khan of Khiva has offered unconditional submission to the demands of Russia.

Debate on the Borough System in the British House of Commons—Anomalies of British Representation.

LONDON, May 6.—In the House of Commons, to-night, Sir Charles Dilke moved a resolve, that in the opinion of the House it is desirable to redress the inequalities in the distribution of political power in the United Kingdom. He complained that the legitimate influence of large and important towns was swamped by small and decaying boroughs, in which the power of a single individual was paramount over the constituency. Sir Charles continued at great length, pointing out the existing anomalies in representation, and concluded by declaring that the time of tinkering had gone by, and a complete and thorough revision was the only remedy.

Mr. George Anderson, member for Glasgow, seconded the motion. He showed that England was entitled to 490 instead of 493 members of Parliament, Ireland to 89 instead of 105, and Scotland to 76 instead of 60. There were eight constituencies, with an aggregate of 1,840 voters, which had the same representation as eight others with 289,000 voters. It was impossible to delay a redistribution much longer.

Mr. Thomas Collins, member for Boston, opposed the motion because no method of redistribution was set forth. He argued that the counties already had the advantage of the boroughs. He opposed representation based on population, because it would result in giving further power to a class already in an unfair majority. The true representation was not one of numbers, but of the various elements, interests, and classes of the community.

Mr. Gladstone acknowledged the force of the reasons on which the motion was based, but said he was unable to support it. He admitted that he was in favor of a redistribution of seats in Ireland; but even that was not urgent. The subject was full of difficulties, and it was idle to approach it unless members were prepared to deal with the details. This was the last year of the present Parliament, and there was no time to consider a question of such importance. Moreover, he believed the public did not demand such a measure at present.

Mr. George Dixon, member for Birmingham, spoke in favor of the motion. He contrasted the cases of Birmingham, Liverpool, and Manchester, with those of several neighboring villages, showing the glaring inequality which existed in their respective representation.

Sir Rowland Blennerhasset, member for Galway, also supported the motion, and Mr. Assheton and others spoke against it.

A division of the House was finally reached, and the motion was rejected by the following vote:

For the motion.......................77
Against.............................268
Majority against....................191

Ten minutes after the result was announced the House was counted out.

Meeting of American Exhibitors and Present and Past Commissioners at Vienna.

VIENNA, May 6.—The American exhibitors at the exposition, together with the honorary commissioners and several of the suspended commissioners, held an informal meeting yesterday, at which a searching inquiry was demanded into all the charges made against the suspended commissioners. The new commissioners suggested the holding of another meeting at an early day, at which they could promise that Mr. John Jay, the United States Minister, and Baron Schwarz, the Director-General of the exhibition, would be present.

The American exhibitors have gone to work in an active manner to arrange their department and secure a proper exhibition of their goods.

The United States frigate Congress and a transport with goods on board for the exhibition have arrived at Trieste.

Fugitive Spanish Ex-Ministers—Carlists Ordered out of Switzerland.

BAYONNE, May 6.—Ex-Ministers Echegaray and Martos and Gen. Caballero de Rodas have arrived here.

Gen. Elio has re-entered Navarre and assumed supreme command of the Carlist forces in that Province.

GENEVA, May 6.—The Federal Council has issued an order forbidding the residence of the Duchess of Madrid in Switzerland, and instructing the police authorities to expel all Carlist agents from the country.

MADRID, May 6.—In consequence of the decrease in the number of Carlists in the north, Gen. Nouvilas has decided to remain in Madrid and accept the Ministry of War.

The inhabitants of the Canary Islands have sent an address to the Government, renewing their assurances of loyalty, and denying the existence of any feeling in favor of the separation of the islands from the mother country.

An American man-of-war has arrived at Barcelona.

Religious Corporations in Italy—New German Coin—Greece Abolishing Legations.

ROME, May 6.—The Chamber of Deputies has commenced debate on the Religious Corporations bill.

BERLIN, May 6.—The German Parliament has ordered the coinage of two-mark pieces, notwithstanding the strenuous opposition of Minister Delbrück.

ATHENS, May 6.—The Government of Greece has resolved to abolish its legations in foreign countries, except at Constantinople.

An American Ship Abandoned and Burning at Sea.

QUEENSTOWN, May 6.—A vessel which arrived here to-day reports: In latitude 26° 37' north, longitude 41° west, passed a large American ship on fire, apparently abandoned. Her name could not be ascertained.

Death of an English Nobleman—Immigrants for Canada.

LONDON, May 6.—The Earl of Zetland died to-day, aged seventy-eight years.

One hundred and three emigrants left this city yesterday for Canada. They will take their departure from Liverpool to-day in the steam-ship Nestorian.

Election of an English Conservative.

LONDON, May 7—5½ A. M.—Viscount Chelsea, the Conservative candidate, has been elected to Parliament from Bath, to fill the seat made vacant by the death of Sir William Tite.

France Occupied with the Question of a Permanent Republic.

PARIS, May 6.—The idea of a formal proclamation at an early day of the Conservative Republic as the permanent form of government in France absorbs public attention and is gaining ground everywhere.

THE DIXON CALAMITY.

Names and Description of the Dead and Missing—Eager Messages Asking for Information.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DIXON, Ill., May 6.—The work of searching for bodies of victims of the bridge disaster continues. A large seine was placed below the bridge on Sunday to catch such bodies as might be set free from the wreck by the action of the water. Men continued to work with torches until midnight, and watches were stationed, and further operations postponed until morning.

THE DAY AFTER.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning there were still a few persons lingering around the place. People were coming in from the country, anxiously inquiring for friends, and pouring over the death list. An old farmer who lives five miles away reached this place about 4 o'clock last evening to inquire about the safety of a son, and found him alive at the wreck. The meeting was a touching incident.

HEART-WRUNG QUESTIONS BY TELEGRAPH.

All yesterday morning the people from the country came pouring into town, until the streets were thronged and almost impassable. There were no less than 10,000 people in the city. The telegraph office was besieged, and the three operators could not answer all the calls. Telegrams were received from New-York and Baltimore asking if Frank Hamilton was a stranger or citizen of Dixon. A dispatch was received by a prominent citizen of this town from Philadelphia, asking, "How are you all?" The answer was, "Saved, thank God." Mr. Noble told friends in Columbus, Ohio, and Iowa, "My good wife is dead."

THE DEAD AND MISSING.

The list of dead and missing is as follows:

Mrs. Dr. Hoffman, twenty-eight years old, daughter of Alonzo Mead, Dixon; Miss Catharine Foley, servant-girl, whose parents live in Dixon.

Mrs. Joseph Latta, aged twenty-eight years, friends at Mendota, Ill.

Miss Maggie O'Brien, aged twenty years.

Mrs. Samuel Vaun, wife of shoe-dealer in Dixon, aged thirty-five years.

Ida Vaun, a daughter, fourteen years old.

Geo. Kent, clerk for Jas. Pomeroy, fruit-dealer.

Mrs. Carpenter, widow.

Clara and Rosa Stackpole, North Dixon, six and ten years old.

Mrs. C. W. Conner, wife of a flour dealer.

Mrs. Gilman, widow of Col. Ben. Gilman, aged forty-six, leaves three children, and a son in the army in the West. The children are with friends.

Mrs. H. T. Noble, wife, of Col. Noble, aged thirty years, daughter of Samuel Henick, Dixon.

Nettie Hill, aged sixteen years, family in Dixon.

Mrs. Henry Stillman, aged twenty-nine, daughter of Charles Drinkwater, Dixon; she resides somewhere in the West, but has been staying a few weeks with her parents in Dixon.

Kittie Sterling, aged sixteen years, daughter of Edward Sterling, Dixon.

Mrs. Elizabeth Wallace, widow, aged forty years, resided in Dixon.

Mrs. Thomas Wade, aged thirty-five, a laboring woman, who leaves several small children.

Joy Mason, aged eighteen; father in Dixon.

Mrs. Petersbergen, wife of E. Petersbergen, clothier; well known in Chicago.

Miss Petersbergen, daughter of the above, aged sixteen years.

Fred. Hahn, German broker, aged sixty.

Emily Demmery, aged seventeen; daughter of Mrs. Demmery, of Dixon.

Thomas Haley, laborer, aged thirty; leaves a wife and children.

Ida Drew, aged sixteen; parents in Dixon.

Miss Bessie Rayne, daughter of the editress of *The Chicago Magazine*, a lady who was well known under the *nom de plume* of "Vic." Her mother lives at the corner of Monroe and Peoria streets. She was attending school here, and living with an uncle.

Mrs. Cook, wife of Wm. Cook, of Dixon, aged thirty.

Melissa Wilhelm, aged fourteen; parents in Dixon.

Mrs. May Sullivan, wife of a laborer in Dixon.

Irene Baker, aged sixteen; daughter of E. B. Baker, of Dixon.

Mrs. Wilcox, widow, living in Dixon; no family.

Mrs. Jas. Gobb, just moved here from Bloomington with her husband, aged sixty.

Robert Dyke, shoemaker, aged fifty-three, leaves a wife and children; has a brother, Henry Dyke, at No. 101 South Halsted-street, Chicago.

Lizzie Mackey, a young Irish girl.

Mrs. P. W. Alexander, wife of a hardware dealer, aged thirty; rescued from the water, but died Sunday night from internal injuries; leaves two children.

Mrs. Wm. Merriman, one of the candidates for baptism; it is not known how she came to be drowned.

Miss Agnes Nixon, sister-in-law of J. P. Dana, resided in Dixon; she was last seen with a little child of Mr. Dana, which was rescued insensible, and has since died; it is supposed that she is still under the wreck.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

DIXON, Ill., May 6.—Efforts to-day to raise the fallen spans of the fateful bridge proved abortive, the powerful machinery breaking the rotten structure, but not raising it sufficiently to allow the bodies that are supposed to be still under the wreck to be recovered. Only one body, that of Mrs. C. W. Kentner, was recovered to-day. There are still missing the following:

Miss Nixon,
Frank Hamilton,
Alhe Petersberger,
Lizzie Mackay, and
A child of Mrs. Hendrick.

This morning the body of an unknown woman was taken out of the river about two miles below here. The city still wears a mourning aspect. Six funerals took place to-day. It has not yet been decided as to what further will be done toward raising the fallen bridge.

OAKES AMES.

Condition of Mr. Ames Last Night—Nature of His Disease—His Case Not Hopeless.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, May 6.—The report to-day of the critical illness of Oakes Ames by a stroke of paralysis, and the announcement of his death made on the bulletins of the news-rooms and Exchange, at one time in the afternoon created a profound sensation throughout the city. Intelligence from North Easton, this evening, is that he is still alive, and, although in great danger, some hope is entertained that his vigorous constitution will weather the shock. The condition of his health has for some days caused his friends considerable anxiety. For three or four years he has suffered from diabetes, and has been under the constant care of his family physician. But, though painful, the disease has not been considered particularly dangerous. For some weeks he has been unable to digest certain kinds of ordinary food, but he regarded this as the result of a cold. On Tuesday of last week he came up to this city from North Easton, though his family urged him to remain at home, and while here and in the office of the Union Pacific Railway Company, he was suddenly seized with excruciating pains in the stomach, which he attributed to indigestion. Recovering after a short time, he returned to North Easton. The following day, though feeling not much better, he insisted on again coming to town. But he remained only a short time, complaining of sharp pains in his left side. The next day his condition had so changed as to cause serious alarm, and his brother, Oliver Ames, requested the attendance of Dr. E. H. Clark, of this city. Dr. Clark pronounced the difficulty inflammation of the diaphragm, attended with pleurisy.

The paralytic shock took him while in bed last evening. Up to that time he had been steadily improving. He had been in this city part of the day, and after his return home in the early afternoon, had dictated some letters and attended to other affairs. The paralysis first affected the right side of his face and arm and his leg. It was caused by the rupture of a blood-vessel in the brain. For a few moments he was unconscious, and has been speechless ever since. Toward night to-day he grew a shade worse, but his attending physicians look for improvement before morning.

Mr. Ames has not been confined to his bed by sickness before for forty years. He is a man of indomitable physical energy, steady habits, and methodical ways, and it has always been his boast that a man of his constitution could always work off any sickness. He completed his sixty-ninth year on the 10th of last January.

Owing to his critical condition the members of his immediate family living in distant places have been summoned to his home. His physician says that he has been prostrated by over-anxiety and care, and worn down by the excitement of the Credit Mobilier business.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NORTH EASTON, Mass., May 6—Midnight.—There is no improvement in Mr. Ames' condition. He is gradually failing. The doctors think there will be no great change to-night.

Announcement of his Illness and Reported Death in Washington.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The announcement by telegraph of the prostration and probable impending death of Oakes Ames was generally circulated here this morning some hours in advance of its appearance in the evening papers, and during the remainder of the day there were many anxious inquiries for further news. On every hand the expressions of surprise, and many times of sorrow, showed the kindly esteem in which Mr. Ames has always been held by a large circle of personal friends. The whole community was shocked. Words of sympathy and regret were heard from some, who were made his enemies by the unhappy events of last Winter in which he was so conspicuous an actor. The suddenness with which his end has followed the taking off of another actor in the Credit Mobilier drama, which now seems almost a tragedy, was frequently remarked. Though no definite statement in regard to his condition this afternoon has appeared, no one has expected his recovery. A distinguished member of the medical department of the army, who knew Mr. Ames well, says he is not surprised, but only wondered that he had not broken down several months ago, for the shock had been impending for a long time.

CONNECTICUT.

Legislative Caucuses—Nominations for Officers of Both Houses.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 6.—The Legislative caucuses were held to-night. The Democrats of the House nominated Hon. W. W. Eaton, of Hartford, for Speaker by acclamation, and S. A. York, of the New-Haven *Register*, and E. S. Hyde, Jr., of Stafford, for Clerks. The minor officers were referred to a committee. The Republicans of the House nominated John T. Wait, of Norwich for Speaker, and W. A. Foster, of Stafford, and Arthur T. Eggleston, of Hartford, for clerks. The Republicans of the Senate nominated Hon Allen Tenney, of Norwich, for President *pro tem.*, and George H. Cowell, of Waterbury, for clerk. The Democrats of the Senate nominated Hon. Pliny D. Burton, of Salisbury, for President *pro tem.*, and Arthur W. Bacon, of Middletown for clerk. The Republican nominees in the Senate, and the Democratic in the House, will, of course, be elected to-morrow. This evening Gov. Jewell and Mayor Robinson were serenaded at the Allyn House by the Governor's Guard and the American Band of Providence. Both made responses, and subsequently Senator Buckingham, who was stopping at the hotel, was called out and greeted with three cheers. He briefly acknowledged the compliment. The weather promises well, and there will be a fine inauguration parade to-morrow. Governor-elect Ingersoll and staff will arrive here early in the morning by a special train from New-Haven.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Meeting of the Commission in Philadelphia To-day.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 6.—The Centennial Commission meets to-morrow at the Continental Hotel. Two-thirds of the Commissioners have already arrived. The meeting will be the most important one yet held. New officers are to be chosen in place of those elected at the meeting in Independence Hall last May, and it is not unlikely that there will be some changes in the officers, owing to the fact that the practical work is now pressing for attention. The office of Secretary is to be filled, and there is considerable rivalry manifested by the candidates. Several of the delegates will present some new ideas for the future, and, as they think, the better government of the Commission. The following Commissioners have arrived: J. D. Creigh, of California; J. Marshall Paul, of Colorado; George A. Batchelder, of Dakota; Dr. Frederick L. Matthews, of Illinois; Lewis W. Smith, of Georgia; David M. Boyd, Jr., of Indiana; Samuel Hays, of Missouri; Orestes Cleveland, of New-Jersey; Alfred T. Goshorn, of Ohio; Andrew Dufur, of Oregon; D. J. Morrell, of Pennsylvania; Asa Packer, of Pennsylvania; Oscar G. Sawyer, of Utah; Elwood Evans, of Washington Territory; David Atwood, of Wisconsin; Edward S. Holton, of Wisconsin; Robert H. Lamborn, of Wyoming Territory, and Robert Lowry, of Iowa.

Appropriate action will be taken by the Commission next week relative to the death of James Lawrence Orr, Commissioner for South Carolina, who died yesterday at St. Petersburg.

It is understood that the Committee on Plans and Architecture will report at the coming session; and it is also understood that they will recommend that the corner-stone of the permanent building be laid with appropriate ceremonies at Fairmount Park on the 4th of July prox.

THE INDIANS.

Additional Forces Ordered to the Lava Beds—Apprehensions of Outbreak—Gen. Sherman.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—Advices from Yreka state that Capt. Bernard, of the First Cavalry, has been ordered to proceed to Camp Bidwell with his Troop G, and take command of that post, relieving Lieut. Winters, of the First Cavalry, who will join his troop in the field with all the available mounted men from Camps Bidwell, Warner, and Harney. Lieut. Winters proved himself a good Indian fighter while he was stationed at Tucson, Arizona, and at Camp Bowie.

L. S. Dyar, Indian Agent of the Klamath Agency, in Oregon, has made application to the military authorities at Fort Klamath, in that State, for a detachment of troops to be stationed at that place for the protection of the families of the employes and Government property. Whether he fears an outbreak of the Klamath Indians or a raid of the Modocs on the reservation is not stated. The settlers at Goose Lake and in Surprise and John Day Valleys are greatly alarmed, apprehending an outbreak of the several tribes of Piutes on the reservations in Southern Oregon.

The Post Commander at Camp Bidwell considers that post unsafe, as it is defenseless. There is at present a great number of Piutes in Surprise Valley.

Gen. Wheaton, the Post Commander of Camp Warren, who was in command of the troops in the first fight with the Modocs, has been ordered to the front.

The body of Lieut. Howe, who was killed in the fight of the 26th ult., arrived in San Francisco to-night.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Gen. Sherman, in his conversation with Senator Casserly, referred to in yesterday's dispatches, not only expressed his opinion that there need be no apprehension of a general Indian war, but also said he had no fears of anything like a general outbreak even on the Pacific coast.

The Latest from the Front.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—A dispatch from Yreka says: The Modocs, it is supposed, occupy the position held at the time of the massacre of Capt. Thomas' command.

There will probably be no movement of the troops until the arrival of Col. Flint with the Fourth Infantry from Arkansas.

Lieut. Harris' condition is precarious.

Capt. Hesser, of Oregon, has raised a company of thirty volunteers to protect the settlers in Southern Oregon.

The remains of Capt. Thomas and Lieut. Howe arrived at Redding this afternoon.

THE LOUISIANA REBELLION.

The McEnery Faction Eager for Bloodshed—Murder of a Metropolitan at St. Martinsville.

NEW-IBERIA, May 6—11 A. M.—The Metropolitans took quiet possession of St. Martinsville on Sunday at noon. During that night two Metropolitans were attacked and dangerously wounded in the suburbs of that town, one of whom has since died. Skirmishes have been constant since. A conference between the leaders of the contending forces was held yesterday, during which the Metropolitans wanted to know who of the officers they were about to install were objectionable, and what the rebels wanted? The rebels replied that the men were satisfactory, if commissioned by McEnery; that the rebels only wanted the Metropolitans to leave the town, and not interfere with their local affairs.

The women and children are still in the town. The Republican Judge, in company with the District-Attorney and Congressman Darrell, have gone to St. Martinsville to open court to-day. The rebel force is variously estimated at from 200 to 400 men, with two pieces of artillery. A report was circulated this morning that the State Government are organizing the negroes, and, consequently, the rebels are watchful. Business is generally suspended.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 6.—Reinforcements of Metropolitans left this morning for St. Martinsville. The news from St. Martins and the adjoining parishes creates much excitement in this city. It is understood that a movement is on foot to seize the police stations while the Metropolitans are in the interior. The political complications are increasing.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Senator West and P. B. S. Pinchback, who have just arrived here from New-Orleans, had a long conversation with Attorney-General Williams, to-day, on Louisiana affairs. No official intelligence has been received from St. Martinsville. Notwithstanding statements of resistance to tax collections, these gentlemen report that the tax collections are larger than those of last year.

Political Demagogues Encouraging the Rebels.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 6.—A large meeting was held this afternoon, at the Clay Statue, on Canal-street, and was addressed by Gen. Hugh J. Campbell and others. The object of the meeting was to indorse the action of the rebels of St. Martinsville. Another force of fifty Metropolitans, it is stated, leave this afternoon to reinforce those at that place.

The evening papers report that Gov. Kellogg offers $250 in State warrants as bounty for Metropolitans to go to the country. The commander of the Metropolitans at St. Martinsville appeals to Kellogg to send a mounted force to assist them.

Great Anxiety to Create a Disturbance.

BRASHEAR CITY, La., May 6—10 P. M.—Great excitement exists all over the parish. The rebels are determined to resist the forty metropolitans who arrived here to-day. They are closely watched, and it is said that any overt act on their part will be promptly resisted. Contrary to ordinary usage, the citizens fraternize with the Metropolitans, but all are on the alert. No colored men are to be seen on the streets. Everything is seemingly quiet.

Latest from St. Martinsville.

FRANKLIN, La., May 6—10:25 P. M.—The latest information from St. Martinsville indicates that a fight is inevitable, and will probably take place early to-morrow morning.

About twenty-five well-mounted and well-armed men have left here since night fall for St. Martinsville, to resist the State officers. Great excitement prevails. The telegraph office is crowded with anxious men.

NEW IBERIA, May 6, 9:55 P. M.—The situation at St. Martinsville is unchanged. There was a heavy firing on the picket-line this afternoon. The rebels were driving the Kellogg pickets in. No casualties are reported. A battle may take place at any moment. It is reported that the State force hold the bridge crossing the bayou, thus preventing an attack from the rear.

Gen. Emory to Send a Company to St. Martinsville.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 6—11 P. M.—Several gun stores were broken open by a mob to-night, and robbed of their contents. The excitement in the city is subsiding since it is currently reported that Gen. Emory has consented to send a company of Federal troops to protect the Metropolitans, who seem to be in danger at St. Martinsville. The rebels seem to have them in close quarters.

The Business Part of a Louisiana Town Destroyed.

TRENTON, La., May 6.—At 9 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in Jethro Moore's drug-store, and, spreading rapidly in all directions, soon destroyed the entire business portion of the town, except the establishments of S. Hirsh, and Packard & Spiro, involving a total loss of $300,000. There is an insurance of $150,000, mostly in New-Orleans companies.

The following losses are reported by the fire here to-day: Head & McLair, loss $55,000; T. C. Standifer & Co., loss $50,000; Trenton Warehouse Company, loss $35,000; Flourny & Millsap, loss $25,000; Murphy & Miles, loss $21,000; Maxey & Blecker, $18,000; Bond & Guthrie, $18,000; M. E. Kidd & Co., $16,000; Herman Meyer, $25,000; O. S. Rerester, $12,000, together with a large number of small losers.

WASHINGTON.

Executive Latitude Under the Civil Service Rules—Colored Men After the Russian Mission.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The plea that more latitude is needed by the executive officers than is now allowed under the civil service rules, is easily shown to be specious, certainly in the Treasury Department, where it seems to have originated. Several vacancies are filled at the same time, or as the result of one examination. The three who stand highest in the examination are certified by the Board. While he must appoint one of three, he can also object absolutely to one of them, in which case only one of the three is brought forward into competition for the next appointment, and then he may be rejected also. In filling fifty vacancies the Secretary can reject absolutely fifty applicants who have passed high, and make the choice of the fifty out of one hundred. He may manage not to appoint one from the State of Maryland, or he may manage his objections so as not to appoint any [illegible], which really has been done thus far in [illegible] the appointments recently. He may manage to object to every Democrat, and this advantage has not been overlooked, not, as a rule, [illegible], though, in some cases, when the highest on the list was a Democrat, he has been taken. No more latitude would seem to be needed, unless other considerations than fitness for the service are to govern appointments.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Garfield is in the city for a few days. He will soon leave, with his family, for the Summer.

The *Star* has a rumor that the colored men are after the Russian Mission—J. M. Langston or the oysterman Downing. But it is quite possible that the successor of Gov. Orr will be Judge Bingham. It is known that the President determined last Spring to give Judge Bingham a first-class appointment the first time an opportunity was presented. As it is not understood any particular change has been planned on Judge Bingham's account, his friends are persuaded that this appointment will be tendered him.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD SUIT.

Messrs. Perry and Ashton, together with Mr. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, lately appointed with them as counsel for the Government, having obtained all the necessary information from the books of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Credit Mobilier, have substantially completed a bill in equity against these corporations, to be filed in accordance with the act of the late session of Congress. Mr. Ashton submitted to-day to Attorney-General Williams a draft of the paper. It has not yet been determined where the suit shall be brought, but Philadelphia and Boston are mentioned in that connection.

THE PROPOSED POSTAL TREATY WITH FRANCE.

The French Minister, Marquis de Noailles, called on Mr. Blackfan, Superintendent of Foreign Mails, at the Post-office Department, to-day, and had further conversation with him with a view to negotiating a postal treaty with France, but no conclusion was reached.

IMMIGRATION AT NEW-YORK.

Official returns made to the Bureau of Statistics show that there arrived at the port of New-York during the quarter ended March 31, 1873, 27,055 immigrants, of whom 18,[illegible] were males and 8,906 females. There were [illegible] deaths on the voyages, 65 of which were under [illegible] years of age. Of the total number arrived, [illegible] were under 15 years of age; 15 and under 40 years of age, 19 350; 40 years of age and over, 2,309. These immigrants came from 46 different countries, and represented some 208 occupations. The principal countries from which they arrived were as follows: England, 5,875; Scotland, 800; Ireland, 3,[illegible]; Germany, 11,236; France, 1,297; Italy, 1,[illegible]; Sweden and Norway, 902; Denmark, 252; Switzerland, 513; Holland, 476; Belgium, 219; Poland, [illegible]; Hungary, 181; Austria, 120; Russia, 108.

THE NEW SLOOPS OF WAR.

The Navy Department will, to-morrow, issue proposals for supplying machinery for the eight sloops of war authorized to be built by the last Congress, and for which $3,200,000 were appropriated. The construction of three of these has been already commenced, and the white oak for a fourth is being collected. Three of the sloops will be built of iron, two by private contract, and the other probably by the Navy Department. The plans for seven of the vessels have been prepared, and that for the eighth is nearly completed.

MEXICAN AND AMERICAN CLAIMS.

The number of Mexican claims against the United States, pending before the United States and Mexican Commission is 294, and the number of American claims before the Commission, [illegible]; the number pending before the umpire, being the Indian depredation claims, is [illegible]. On the reassembling of the Commissioners it will be necessary to select an umpire in the place of Dr. Lieber, deceased.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, May 7—1 A. M.—The barometer continues high with north-easterly to south-easterly winds, partly cloudy weather and lower temperature over the Middle States and lower lakes; south-easterly winds, cloudy weather, and low barometer and rain in the Gulf and South Atlantic States; north-westerly winds, high pressure, and generally clear weather in Canada and New-England; northerly and north-easterly winds, increasingly cloudy weather, and diminishing pressure and occasional rain in the North-west and on the upper lakes, and thence to the lower Ohio and Missouri Valleys.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States and lower lakes, south-easterly and north-easterly winds, increasingly cloudy weather and occasional rain; for New-England and Canada, partly cloudy weather, south-westerly and north-easterly winds and falling barometer; for the South Atlantic and Gulf States, south-easterly and south-westerly winds, cloudy weather, clearing in the Western Gulf, with [illegible] pressure; for the North-west and upper lakes, and thence to the Ohio Valley and Missouri, north-easterly winds, falling barometer, cloudy and rainy weather. Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit, and Toledo.

The Forthcoming Meeting of Congressmen at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 6.—A meeting of the executive committee having the Congressional Convention matters in charge was held this afternoon. Seventy-five Congressmen have accepted the invitation so far. Some difference of opinion having been expressed by Congressmen as to whether they would be expected to discuss the questions brought before the conference, it was decided that the third session should be given up to them, to be used as they might determine. It being stated that this movement was for the benefit of the entire Mississippi Valley, and that New-Orleans would be benefited more than any other city, Mayor Brown, President of the Executive Committee, was directed to confer with the authorities of New-Orleans to ascertain if they will take charge of the excursionists at Galveston, and bring them to New-Orleans by way of Balize, so that the Congressmen can see the real obstruction to the development of the valley.

A committee was appointed to reply to Parson Brownlow's letter of declension, printed in the Knoxville *Chronicle*, it being believed he totally misapprehended the objects of the Convention.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A FAIR SAXON. A Novel. By JUSTIN MCCARTHY, author of "Lady Judith," "Modern Leaders," &c. New-York: SHELDON & CO. 1873.

Mr. McCarthy is undoubtedly a clever journalist—a man who can write acceptably upon any topic that may be assigned to him. The journalist, however, is not expected to be a novelist; and why Mr. McCarthy should complicate his profession by writing bad novels in the intervals of his regular work, is not very evident. Perhaps he has the impression that there is a public demand for his novels, and that it would be selfish for him to resist this demand. From what we know of Mr. McCarthy's estimate of his own greatness—a knowledge which no reader of his *Modern Leaders* can fail to possess—it is highly probable that this is really the secret of his novel-writing. Doubtless he conceives that the whole novel-reading world clamors for McCarthy, and that consequences too dreadful to be seriously thought of would follow his refusal to toss an occasional novelistic tub to the insatiable public whale.

The instinct of the journalist prompted the author of *A Fair Saxon*, to seize upon the Irish question as a timely theme for a novel. Also, the knowledge that the British public, by whom such a novel would be read, if read at all, had a strong prejudice against Fenianism, induced him to make ridicule of the Fenians an important part of his work. With these two leading ideas in his mind, he had little trouble in writing *A Fair Saxon*. He had only to borrow Mr. Trollope's *Phineas Finn*, and call him by the name of *Tyrone*; to make the young Irishman fall in love with an English girl of angelic purity and knowledge of the harp; to mix him up with Fenian "Generals," and to throw in an American or two, just as an evidence of Mr. McCarthy's familiarity with the United States, and the novel was done. Ask Mr. McCarthy to write a novel on the Cuban question to-morrow, and by following the same principles of composition, he could throw off "A Dark Castilian" at the rate of at least six pages per hour.

Examining the novel more closely, we find that it has a clearly defined plot, although an improbable and weak one. It is written with enough vivacity to make it readable, and it has two or three scenes that are picturesque and very clearly drawn. Of character, the book contains no trace, except in the Fenian generals. The latter, however, border very closely upon the domain of caricature; and one of them is a gross and clumsy caricature of Gen. Cluseret, who, whatever may be his faults and follies is not the raving madman that McCarthy represents him to be. Ordinarily Mr. McCarthy writes in good "brevier" style, but sometimes he does a bit of fine writing, and occasionally a paragraph of Thackeray and water. In one instance he commits a gross plagiarism from Thackeray—the passage in which he refers to those who revisit the grave of their dead love, being a mere expansion of a few lines in the second volume of the *Newcomes*.

It is a pity that Mr. M'Carthy could not be induced to confine his labor to the cheap Press of his native land, and to leave the field of novel writing to men who are fitted for the work. There is really no demand for Mr. McCarthy's novels, and there is even no curiosity on the part of the public to see how a clever hack-writer can put together a readable romance. Will he not take a friendly hint and turn his great mind to other work—say the composition of a tragedy in Greek, or a treatise on the calculus? No matter what he may do, the public will be thankful if he will write no more novels.

KENELM CHILLINGLY: HIS ADVENTURES AND OPINIONS. By E. L. BULWER, Lord Lytton. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1873.

Lord Lytton was fortunate to leave behind him a novel so remarkable as *Kenelm Chillingly*. In many respects it is his best work, and it has a better prospect of immortality than has either the *Caxtons* or *My Novel*. It is, moreover, new evidence of the astonishing versatility of its author, for, though it bears on many pages the impress of its origin, it is an effort in a path of romance in which Lord Lytton has never before ventured.

In Kenelm Chillingly, the hero of the book, the author has made a careful study of a type of character never before drawn by him. Kenelm is an intelligent, accomplished, kindly young Englishman, who, having imbibed ideas that are represented as being in advance of his generation, finds himself isolated, spiritually, from his fellow-men. An eccentric and impracticable person, he declines to enter upon any profession, and sets out upon a wandering tour through England, laying aside his name and social rank, and seeking only to draw himself closer to humanity by gaining an intimacy with men of all classes. After many adventures, he finally loves, and through love and sorrow is brought into fellowship with his brother men.

While the character of Chillingly is clearly drawn, and is certainly a genuine creation of its author, there is much that is faulty in the conception of it. The brilliancy of his epigrams is scarcely true to nature, and at times the young man impresses the reader as a rather tiresome and quite impossible person. He is, however, perhaps, the most successful creation to be found in the long list of Lord Lytton's heroes, and he is certainly new to English fiction, though it is not impossible that a relationship might be traced between him and Wilhelm Meister. In the women to whom the reader is introduced there is the usual Lyttonian absence of flesh and blood, and though they are less exasperating than the lifeless fashion-plates that adorn the author's earlier novels, it is impossible to accept them as actual or desirable women. The plot of the book is meagre, but there is no lack of incident or interest in its pages. Indeed, it is, by all odds, the most brilliant and entertaining of its author's works, and its genuine freshness of style and vigor of handling will excite new admiration for the fertility of the writer, who, at the end of a long and prolific literary life, could thus enter a new field, with the elasticity and zest of youth writing its first and most earnest novel.

FARM BALLADS. By WILL CARLETON. Illustrated. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1873.

Mr. Carleton became famous by a single poem—"Betsy and I are Out." Encouraged by its success, he has since written a number of poems, equally simple and homely in style, which are here collected under the title of *Farm Ballads*. A few verses more polished in form, but of less obvious merit, are added, and the volume is issued with numerous illustrations in what may be termed "gift-book" style.

The diction of the *Farm Ballads* is purposely archaic. They are written in the bad grammar and rude diction which have latterly received the pretentious name of "dialect." The fidelity with which the rough speech of Mr. Carleton's men and women is imitated is, of course, to be placed among the merits of his purely dramatic poetry. Aside from this, however, there is evidence that the writer is not a master of versification, and the occasional unnecessary halting of his lines, and their needless dissonance, would have been avoided by a more accomplished verse-maker.

But this is by no means a fatal fault in dramatic poetry, however severely it might be condemned in purely lyric verse. Mr. Carleton undertakes to set before us some plain, unlettered man or woman, and to show us the secret passions and impulses that sway and burden the soul. That he is usually successful in this effort his readers will hardly fail to admit. There is in his poetry a fidelity to nature that deserves the highest praise. He does not describe to us his *dramatis personæ*, but he places them before us, and they tell their own story. Mr. Carleton is, in his way, as truly a creator of character as Robert Browning, and we recognize in him not only the genius which creates, but the art which exhibits his creations with a skill that commands our attention.

In addition to the forcible realism of these poems, they are characterized by a pathos so simple in its elements as to be sure of universal sympathy, and a humor that is always kindly, if not always of the highest type. There is good, honest, genuine work in his *Farm Ballads*, and quite enough merit to entitle their author to rank among true poets. Such a man rarely stands still intellectually, and good as Mr. Carleton's first volume is, we look for something still better from his pen when his genius shall have fully ripened and his art grown more perfect.

SERMONS BY HENRY WARD BEECHER. Eighth Series. New-York: J. B. FORD & CO. 1873.

These two octavo volumes contain sermons preached in Plymouth Church by Mr. Beecher from September, 1871, to September, 1872, and there is not a sermon among them all that is not worthy of preservation. From what other pulpit than that of Mr. Beecher could a like series of sermons have been expected?

It would be idle, at this late day, to criticise at length Mr. Beecher's sermons. They all resemble one another, in spite of their infinite variety of topic and treatment. They all are characterized by the same freshness of thought, the same large humanity, the same healthy spirit. They may sometimes depart a little in their doctrinal teachings from the faith of Jonathan Edwards, but the practical lessons which they inculcate are those which tend to make the reader a better man and a better Christian. They will be read for their cheerful common-sense and their frequent flashes of humor, by those to whom ordinary sermons seem dull and repellant, and no one, save the most narrow-minded bigot, can doubt that their wide circulation would be a blessing to the community. As Mr. Beecher grows older, his style grows better, and there is in these volumes little of the inaccuracies and errors of speech which were not infrequent in his earlier sermons.

THE REFORMATION. By GEORGE P. FISHER, D. D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History in Yale College. New-York: SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO. 1873.

To write a history of the Reformation which shall be neither a defense of Protestantism nor an attack upon the Catholic Church, and which, while absolutely free from partisanship, shall also escape the charge of cold indifference to an event of such tremendous importance, is by no means an easy task. It is precisely this, however, that Prof. Fisher has accomplished, and his history is thereby distinguished from other histories of the Reformation which have preceded it. Aside from its value as an impartial and yet earnest work, it is remarkable for its skillful condensation, and its terse and vigorous style. The work is one which ought to become a standard, and its superiority over the history of Dr. Merle D'Aubigne, which has hitherto been the most popular Protestant history of the Reformation, is so manifest that the latter is practically superseded by it.

OUR SEAMEN: AN APPEAL. By SAMUEL PLIMSOLL, M. P. New-York: GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & CO. 1873.

The nature of Mr. Plimsoll's appeal in behalf of British seamen, has been already so fully set forth in other departments of THE TIMES that it is unnecessary to give more than a passing notice to the book itself. It is a plain, straightforward account of the abuses by which British ship-owners peril the lives of their officers and men, and the terrible picture which Mr. Plimsoll draws cannot but call attention to the matter. The author writes without the slightest effort toward book-making, but his simple and earnest words possess an eloquence of which he was probably entirely unaware. The reader will gain a thorough respect and admiration of Mr. Plimsoll's philanthropic purpose, and in every reader the author is nearly sure to gain a convert to his views.

NEW LIFE IN NEW LANDS. Notes of Travel. By GRACE GREENWOOD. New-York: J. B. FORD & CO. 1873.

Our readers have already had the good fortune to become acquainted with these charming sketches, all of which have appeared in the columns of THE TIMES. It is, therefore, unnecessary to speak of the admirable descriptions which the writer gives of California and the journey thither, or of the graces of style which have made her letters so widely popular. She has the true journalistic instinct to seize upon precisely the facts and incidents which deserve notice, and the skill to present them in the most attractive style. There is not a dull page in the whole volume, and the reader is continually met by flashes of humor and bits of poetic word-painting which would make the itinerary of even a trip over the Long Island Railroad a fascinating volume.

LIVES OF THE GOVERNORS OF PENNSYLVANIA, WITH THE INCIDENTAL HISTORY OF THE STATE FROM 1609 TO 1872. By WILLIAM C. ARMOR. Philadelphia: JAMES K. SIMON. 1872.

There is not a little material for the future historian of the United States in this volume, and the book itself is not without merit—both of research and style. It is, however, extremely brief in its sketches of the later Governors of Pennsylvania, and the subject is not precisely one of absorbing interest. Pennsylvanians will probably prize it, and the political student will occasionally find it useful as a hand-book.

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF JUDGMENT. By A. C. FREEMAN, Counselor at Law. San Francisco: A. L. BANCROFT & CO. 1873.

A text-book on the law of judgment has long been needed, and Mr. Freeman's work fills a field that has hitherto been entirely unoccupied. This book is a very full and clear exposition of the law and practice concerning judgments, their force, and the manner in which they can be set aside, and will be welcomed by the profession throughout the country.

Literary Notes.

—*The New Life Dawning* is the title of a volume of able sermons by the late Bernard H. Nadal, D. D., formerly a Professor in the Drew Theological Seminary, to which is added a brief memoir of the author by Henry A. Buttz, M. A. The volume is published by Nelson & Phillips, of this City. —Dr. Thomas Guthrie's religious writings have achieved a deserved popularity, both because of their ability and scholarship and their admirable Christian spirit. The Carters have just published a new volume of sermons from his pen entitled *The Way of Life*. —Another volume of sermons which is worth reading is that entitled *The Lost Found*, by Wm. M. Taylor, D. D., of the Broadway Tabernacle. Messrs. Scribner, Armstrong & Co. are the publishers. —*Bits of Talk About Home Matters*, by H. H., (Roberts Bros., Boston,) is one of the most charming little volumes of the year. It consists of a series of brief essays touching upon themes that are suggested by every-day life, and full of wholesome common-sense and kindly charity. There are few essayists who have a more thorough mastery of elegant and forcible English than has H. H. —Mr. H. Loomis, late Corresponding Secretary of the American Seaman's Friend Society, has written, and Messrs. Nelson & Loomis have published, a volume of sermons in behalf of the sailor, entitled *The Land of Shadowing Wings*. —William White & Co., of Boston, have published a *Biography of Mrs. J. H. Conant*, who is further described as "the world's medium of the nineteenth century." When it is added that a portrait of this wonderful person embellishes the book, its irresistible attractions can hardly be over-estimated. —Why Mr. John S. Sanzade wrote *Mark Gildersleeve, a Novel*, is not easily explained, except upon the hypothesis that he secretly hated Mr. G. W. Carleton, the publisher, and sought to do him an injury by prevailing upon him to publish it.

—*The World of Wit and Humor* is a new collection of so-called humorous sketches and anecdotes, which is nearly as tiresome as the original Joe Miller. It is compiled by George Manville Fenn, and published by Cassell, Pettis & Galpin. It is only fair to remark that the illustrations are, if possible, more dreary than the jokes. —*Beechwood*, by Rebecca Ruter Springer, is a story published by Lippincott & Co., which should commend itself to physicians as a new addition to the materia medica, for use in cases of *insomnia*. —A suppositious *Buckskin Mose*, who claims to have been a circus-rider, a detective, an Indian scout, and a dozen or so other romantic personages, offers his autobiography, edited and illustrated by C. O. Rosenberg, to an admired world, through the publishing house of Henry L. Hinton. We take the liberty of disbelieving in "Mose," or of rejecting his book as dreary rubbish. —*Half-Hours with the Telescope*, by Richard A. Proctor, is a useful and exceedingly entertaining volume, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. —The Catholic Publication Society issues *Peter's Journey, and Other Tales*, by the author of *Marion Howard*. Nice binding is sadly wasted on this volume. —*The Parting Words of Adolphe Monod* consist of his last sermons. They are published by D. Appleton & Co., and most certainly do not belong to the school of vigorous, muscular Christianity. —*All for Love*, by Eliza A. Dupuy, is published by the Petersons. There is, undoubtedly, no stern and judicious relative to say to this misguided writer, "You must write no more, or I will call in the medical man." —*Facts and Fancies*, by Miss Sedgwick, is a volume of advice to school-boys upon the important topics of washing their faces and refraining from "joggling" their school-mate's desk. It is published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. —The same firm publish Henry Lawson's *Manual of Popular Physiology*, which, like all popular manuals, errs in matters of omission to an extent which seriously impairs its value.

A ROYAL MARRIAGE.

Nuptials of Prince Albrecht of Prussia—Ceremonies at the Capital.

Berlin (April 20) Correspondence of the London Times.

Yesterday the marriage of Prince Albrecht of Prussia, a son of the late Prince Albrecht and nephew of the Emperor, with Princess Marie of Saxe-Altenburg, was celebrated with rather more than the usual pomp. The Prince having, it is believed, been induced, by certain unhappy circumstances affecting the married life of his parents, to postpone his own marriage for some time, the Emperor, with the considerate regard for the feelings of his relatives which has always distinguished him, determined to honor the occasion with his choicest favors. The entrance of the Princess into the city, which was made a few hours before the wedding, was in the grandest style of the Berlin Court. Dragoon Guards opened the procession. Half a dozen magnificent carriages containing the chief dignitaries of the Court, and accompanied by gorgeous attendants, followed. Then came the State carriage of the royal family, which is best described as a house on wheels, all gilt, and surmounted by helmet and crown. Surrounded by chamberlains and *guards du corps*, and drawn by eight horses of the finest East Prussian breed, the equipage presented a superb appearance, and was greeted with the boisterous applause of the public. Her Royal Highness the Crown Princess and Her Highness the Princess of Altenburg, with the Mistress of the Robes of the young bride, occupied the interior of the stupendous vehicle, the exterior being crowded with pages and other functionaries of appropriate rank and degree. Just inside the Brandenburg Gate the procession stopped to give the Burgomaster of the capital time to deliver a short and cordial address to the bride, whose girlish beauty and modest, unpretending demeanor at once captivated the hearts of the multitude. After a few words of thanks from the bride in reply, the cavalcade moved on to the old palace, where the Crown Prince and Prince Albrecht received the two royal ladies at the portal of the inner Court. Having been presented to the Emperor and Empress, who were waiting for her in the Brandenburg Chambers, the bride withdrew to the suite of apartments provided for her, to make her appearance again a few hours later, when the time for the wedding had arrived. The ceremony was performed in the palace chapel at 7 o'clock P. M., in the presence of the Emperor and Empress, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Altenburg, and all the members of the two royal and princely families. I do not tarry to describe the supper, or the *Cour* that succeeded; but a line may be devoted to the extraordinary pageant of the Fackel-Tanz, which, in accordance with the time-honored customs of the Court, closed the day. The Fackel-Tanz, or torchlight minuet, is a courtly rite performed, curiously enough, not by the chamberlains, but by the members of the cabinet on the occasion of royal marriages. The torches, symbolical of hymeneal bliss, have, indeed, long been superseded by tapers of exquisite odor and light; but now, as 200 years ago, the ministers of the Crown consider it an honor to be selected to move gracefully up and down to the measured cadence of the music, and, candle in hand, pay their respects to the new-married couple. So highly valued is the honor of sharing in the display that in the present instance a question had arisen as to the member of the Cabinet who should have the *pas* of the others. Count Roon, being the Prussian Premier, claimed precedence of Prince Bismarck, who in his Prussian capacity is only Minister of Foreign Affairs; while Prince Bismarck, asserting the German Chancellor to be a more important personage than any Prussian Minister, Premier included, insisted on his right to lead off the minuet, and marshal the luminous host before the royal throne. I need hardly say that, as usual, the Prince had it his own way, stepped first and foremost, and held the biggest taper. The Ministerial prelude over, the bride, likewise in accordance with traditional etiquette, walked up to the Emperor and, bowing low, requested the honor of dancing with His Majesty. This was the signal for a general polonaise of the Court, ministers always keeping ahead, torch in hand. At the conclusion of the polonaise the young couple retired, the members of the Cabinet having previously resigned their tapers to a like number of pages, whose office it is to light the happy pair to their apartments. Immediately after occurred the remarkable ceremony of the distribution of the garter, common to all classes in the middle ages, but nowadays observed only by royalty and the country folk of some primitive districts. A riband called the Bride's Garter, with her initials interwoven in it, is presented to the gentlemen of the Court, who pin it round their coat-sleeves, carrying it home as a trophy of the day and a reminiscence of the event. To-day there will be another grand *Cour* at the palace, to be followed to-morrow by a State banquet and a State performance at the opera-house. It may be as well to remark, en passant, that simultaneous with this Prussian-Altenburg marriage there has been celebrated at Vienna the wedding of the Archduchess Gisela, the only daughter of the Emperor of Austria, with Prince Leopold of Bavaria, the second son of Prince Luitpold, who is an uncle of King Ludwig, and the chief of the anti-Unity Party in the Southern kingdom.

Important Work of the Michigan Legislature.

From the Detroit Tribune, May 3.

The Legislature passed 400 bills during its four months' session, half of them local. Of the others all but eight or ten are brief, and these few exceptions include some which are intended to do away with special legislation for the future, like Judge Howell's general charters for cities and villages.

Several important bureaus were added to the State Government, and additional duties imposed upon some now in existence. The Railroad Commissionership is one of the first responsibility; its incumbent, Stephen S. Cobb, of Kalamazoo, will have the general supervision of the railways of Michigan, acting as the guardians both of the interests of the people and of the corporations themselves. The State Board of Health was reorganized, and its secretary is to act as superintendent of vital statistics. The statistics of inebriation are to be compiled with reference to the cure of its victims, details of the history and circumstances of the inmates of jails, together with explicit statements of the expense of keeping them, are to be gathered. After a hard struggle a commissioner upon fisheries has been appointed. Lands granted to railroad corporations are now taxable, notwithstanding the long exemption they have enjoyed; the operators of palace and sleeping car lines are also to be required to pay to the State a tax of three per cent. on their gross receipts.

Two of the most striking additions to our Criminal law are the outgrowth of the public feeling concerning two notorious abuses. One prescribes that the formation of an opinion that is not positive in its character shall be no ground for the challenge of a juror. The other sends into prompt confinement the murderer for whom the plea of "insanity" is successfully made upon his trial. The distinctions of sex are also fading before a couple of slight alterations in the statutes. Henceforth a man who burns his wife's house is just as much guilty of arson as she if she burns his domicile. And those females who deal in liquor shall be as amenable to the Prohibitory law as male offenders.

Two important joint resolutions were passed looking to a general rearrangement of the laws. One provides for a revision of the State Constitution by a commission of eighteen to be appointed by the Governor, but with only the power of recommending changes to the consideration of the next Legislature, and the other authorizes the appointment of two commissioners to prepare a code of procedure for Michigan similar to that used in New-York or Ohio. The latter measure had only one vote more than the necessary majority in the House.

Escape of a Convict from New-Jersey State Prison.

A convict in the New-Jersey State Prison, named Wm. Quail, made his escape on Monday night. He had been employed in one of the workshops during the day, and when the men left for supper concealed himself behind some boxes, subsequently making his egress through a hole which he cut in the roof to the yard, whence he scaled the walls without being discovered. Quail was sentenced from Newark for an atrocious assault. His term was four years, of which he had served fourteen months. His absence was not discovered until 10½ o'clock yesterday morning.

THE PICTURE-COPYING TRADE.

No form of swindling has been more frequently exposed than that involved in the sale of worthless copies of good pictures at auctions, for prices immeasurably above their value. Exposures have appeared a thousand times in all the journals, but the vagabonds still find fools in plenty. Never was there a time in the history of swindling in this good City of New-York when copies were sold in such numbers and with such audacity. Here is a sample case, taken from experience of a well-known auction-gallery. It is to be understood that the pictures are not the auctioneer's property, and that the catalogues are not prepared by him; and that he neither is nor can be held responsible for any discrepancies between the pictures and the descriptions of the catalogue. Morally, of course, he is responsible; but legally he cannot be held. The writer took the liberty of inspecting the wares recently exposed at this place, and found them for the most part copies of very well known pictures. One of the most attractive was a copy of Becker's great picture of a scene in Goethe's *Goets von Berlichingen*—the chess-playing of the Bishop of Bamberg. This was marked in the catalogue as by Henry Becher, of Berlin, after Carl Becher. Close to it was a landscape, marked Corot on the tablet, and with the name of Corot in the corner; yet it was a vile copy. In another part of the room was a copy of Van der Ouderas's "Wedding Jewels," but called in the catalogue "The Family Jewels," and credited to Henry Heylingers, of Munich. There was a landscape attributed to George Inness, which, like the Corot, was a distinct forgery. There was also a forgery of a picture by Gustave de Jonghe. The names were only forged when the copies were particularly good; generally a famous name was altered so as to have the same pronunciation, thus striving to keep from the windy side of the law. Chiffiart's name was altered to Sheffelart; Meyer von Bremen became simply Meyer. A copy of a charming picture of Levy was attributed to Perrett—which seems like an imitation of Perrault; and Girardin became Giaradin. The only genuine pictures which the writer could see were some American landscapes—Kruseman Van Elten, Brevoort, Sonntagg, and Gignoux. The remainder of 300 pictures seemed like reminiscences, for they were all copies of pictures which have become known to the public through the auspices of Mr. Avery or Goupil.

Report says that the auctioneer in question is in the habit of vouching for these pictures to the extent of stating that they are by the famous artists whose names have been borrowed for the occasion. But the writer believes this to be untrue; for it appeared to him that the auctioneer was very studious not to vouch for them. He praised them extravagantly, it is true, and spoke of what sums the pictures by the artist named in the catalogue would bring. But he seemed very chary of saying that the picture was actually by him, and accepted very small bids as a starting. It may not be unjust to say that he tried very hard not to make a positive misstatement, and yet at the same time to convey to a greenhorn the impression that the picture was an original. There is a rumor current that one wealthy purchaser has actually bought $30,000 worth of this rubbish. Consequently there must be occasions when purchasers present themselves who believe in the catalogue, and bid in proportion to their estimates of the great names which it contains. Still, they must be held as having deceived themselves, and it is very doubtful if the auctioneer could legally be charged with having deceived them. The auctioneer is not the man to whom the public should look. The real culprit is the owner of the paintings. There are two individuals prominent in the copying business, who dispose of their wares through this agency. The name of one is not unknown in artistic circles, and he once occupied a high position as an honorable importer of first-class paintings. Suffice it to say that there is an establishment in this City where from twenty to thirty young girls are employed, at an average salary of $15 per week, in making copies of fine paintings. As many as a hundred copies are often made of a popular thing. The English water-color sale which transpired not long ago was the fruit of their peculiar industry. Almost every water-color sold on that occasion was a copy. Among the artists, mingled with the natural indignation at such practices, is a keen sense of the joke perpetrated at the expense of would-be connoisseurs; for the pictures which purported to be by great English artists were, in reality, copies of sketches sold long ago by Brevoort, Wm. Hart, Coleman, and other Americans, who are well known for the exceeding fidelity of their sketches. These young girls first copied them in water colors, and they were so well executed that they positively sold, in some instances, for more than the original sketches. It is indubitable that in this picture factory there are some young girls of great talent, who deserve to be brought forward and helped to do better and more honest work. But it is not easy to see them, for it is only among the trade that the locality is known. Though professional feeling keeps those who know from telling outsiders, yet they do not hesitate to give some of the facts to the world. It is only a few days since the proprietor boldly took a dealer from Boston into the factory and showed him the *modus operandi*. The informant of the writer said that most of the foreign pictures were obtained through the colored photographs which are so general in Europe. The exclusive right of an artist to photograph his works being accepted there, many of the dealers make a special feature of purchasing this privilege. The house of Goupil makes a point of it. They photograph every picture which they purchase, giving to the artist $20, $100, even $500 if the picture is likely to prove popular. By the Copyright law no one can make a copy of a photograph without infringing the right of the man who has bought the exclusive privilege from the artist. Hence the making of copies is illegal in France, England, and Germany, and the vagabonds who do such things have to do them in secret and export them to other countries, having constantly the fear of pains and penalties of the law before their eyes. As there is no international copyright law it is needless to say that there is no restriction here in the matter. Photographs are purchased of Goupil & Co., and straightway copies are manufactured from them. The photograph is first measured, and then ruled into square in this way: If it be a foot square, then it is ruled into inches, making 144 squares. If the painting has to be four times larger, then each square is made four times the size. The next thing is to trace off the figures, &c., which are enlarged according to the square. Then the figures are broken into parts by means of cards, one card taking the hair, another the face and bosom, another the arm, another the body of the figure, another the skirts or the legs. The tracing paper having marked the outline on the canvas, the cards mark the details of the figures. Then the painting commences. With a few hasty, broad strokes one girl does the hair, and the copy is taken to the next, who puts in the face; it goes then to a third, who gives the arms, and so it traverses the workshop until the whole has been obtained. Then comes the nice finishing-work, which is only intrusted to very competent hands. The intervals have to be filled up, and the differences in tone have to be reconciled, and the whole has to be harmonized and made a unit. The proprietor has, unfortunately for the public interests, had the luck to secure two very able men, who have preferred good pay and disgraceful work to honorable privation. One of them was a Philadelphian artist of great promise. The other is a young German painter, said to be from Munich, but who at once exhibited such talents for making dextrous copies that it is exceedingly probable he knew something of the business before he came here. In copying the sheep pieces of Robbe, he turns out such work as cannot be detected even by experts, and in a good light. It is no wonder then that purchasers accept them for genuine under the unfavorable conditions for scrutiny which exist in the auction-rooms. For there is no skylight, and the arrangement of the gas-lights is peculiar. The writer tried hard to discover if a small Bakalowicz was fraudulent or not, and could not in consequence of the bad light. There was every reason to suppose it a forgery, but it was so cleverly executed that he could not make up his mind that it was one without a different light. This was the case also with a small Accard, which, however, being near the door could be better seen. The dexterity and artistic knowledge with which these copies had been rendered show clearly that they were made by artists of ability.

What can the public do about it is the next question. It is clear that against the machine pictures there is no remedy by the law as it stands. The only thing that would stop the business would be an international copyright. Injustice is a double-edged, hiltless sword, that is sure to cut the hand of the wielder. Americans have fought off this thing because they thought they saw a profit in injustice, and they tried to justify the swindle of piracy to their own consciences by grandiloquent twaddle about the spread of literature and mental education being free as air. And now their sophistry comes back to plague them. Here is this copying business, which used to be perpetrated down in cellars and back lofts, spreading into a manufacture, and engaging both ability and capital. And the evil consequences to art and artists are incalculable. Not only is the market for inferior pictures of genuine character destroyed, but there is a constant temptation to the painters of such works to sell their souls and join the copying crew. It is an injury to the owners of valuable pictures, and it is a fraud upon the ignorant men who have a glimmering love of art waking up in their souls. The copies in a very short time become utterly wrecked. The coating of harmony which the finishers supply vanishes, and the horrid daub confronts the amazed purchaser with all its imperfection plainly in sight. The remedy is clear. Adopt the international copyright policy, and the machine pictures must go back to the slums again. As for unadulterated forgeries, there is a law against them if the vanity of the sufferer will permit him to seek relief.

THE ATLANTIC DISASTER.

Letter from Capt. Williams—Vacillating Currents and Foggy Atmospheres—Navigators of the Lost Vessel.

To the Editor of the Halifax Chronicle:

One of your correspondents, who signs himself William Roche, one of the Commissioners of Pilots for the port of Halifax, states that it is proper, in the behalf of thousands, that this calamity should be brought before the world, and then talks in print as if the remembrance of the 1st of April was ever to be effaced, at least from the hearts of the Captain and surviving officers of the ill-fated steam-ship Atlantic. Your correspondent, Mr. Roche, says in his letter that we attribute the loss to unknown currents, want of lights, obscurity of atmosphere, fogs, which mean the same thing, &c., thereby implying that the coast of Nova Scotia is a dangerous one to approach, especially the entrance to Halifax. Does your correspondent think that in his own experience of fifty years, or by his impassioned appeal to the various naval men commanding ships on this coast, he can disprove the vacillating currents dependent on every wind that blows?

Take this record, and the record is true. It is as follows: G. S. H. Larder, commanding wrecking schooner Hero, has been plying on the Nova Scotia coast for fifteen years; has found a sharp westerly current of from two and a half knots to three knots per hour, before an easterly breeze, extending off shore at least twenty miles. Again, statement of M. O'Brien, living at Prospect: Has been actively engaged in fishing from Prospect to the southward as far as LaHave banks; has often seen a strong current set to the south-west and veer to the north-west as much as three knots per hour; in fact so strong that their nets sunk, despite the extra corks applied to the upper part. Again, Neil McKay, commanding American fishing schooner, has traded and fished on the coasts of Nova Scotia and eastern part of Sambro and LaHave banks; has often found a current running two knots an hour, and setting to the south-west round to west. I may also, by authority, mention the name of Capt. Sheridan, who is well known to the people of Halifax, who have business in ships. I can confidently appeal to him to substantiate all that I have written as to current; and Mr. Roche shows considerable acquaintance with currents, when he calls them unknown currents. They evidently were so to him. Every seaman knows that Nova Scotia and the coasts adjacent are not situated in a climate world-renowned for its clearness of atmosphere. See Capt. Coffin's evidence under oath, and he certainly knew something practical about the approach of a steam-ship to Halifax. The fact that ninety-nine escape disaster does not prove negligence on the part of the hundredth that fails.

Another point. Your correspondent says the Captain asserted by observation, and his assertions were acquiesced in by the other officers, that his position was 41° 39′ N., 63° 54′ W. This position was proved, not acquiesced in, by observations taken by the first officer, and the separate observations were worked by two officers and the Captain, which only differed one mile in longitude in the results. I presume that Mr. Roche is sufficiently acquainted with navigation to know that when observations are taken by two observers, with different sextants, at different times, and by two chronometers, regulated too at the end of each passage, that the result may be depended on. Again an error: Sandy Hook was distant 460 miles. We did not steer west seven miles, but a true course of W. ⅞ S. 7 miles; and Sambro, not Halifax, bore, not N. 24 E., but N. 5° E., true, at 1 P. M. Again, the first officer gave, along with the third officer, the distance run in eleven hours 122 miles; and at no time does the evidence admit, and I personally deny, that ever a twelve rate was got up. Yet Mr. Roche, like a school-boy, multiplies fourteen hours and fifteen minutes by twelve knots per hour. Comment is useless to those who have read the evidence. Besides, he actually says that the ship had run one mile over my estimated distance. We ought to have been somewhere inside at that rate, and have been enabled to save many more lives.

Again, if the course had been made, which was intended to be made with a half-knot current, Sambro Island, on which the light stands, would not have brought her up in her wild career, but with the terrestrial magnetism and the local deviation she would be in a position of safety at least fifteen miles south-east of the island, on which the light stands. No doubt there are many pilots—say ninety—belonging to Halifax, yet ships, and valuable ones, have been run ashore when entering the harbor. I need not refresh the Pilot Commissioner's memory as to names, nor even the names of those who have thought themselves in absolute security, yet the next moment the striking of the ship proved that the currents about the shores of British North America were unknown even to men who passed their lives on the treacherous coast. There is no doubt that Halifax harbor will pass up many ships, the Great Eastern among them, as far as water is concerned; but I wish to say, through the medium of what at once protects and defends us, that there were on board the ill-fated steam-ship Atlantic, as able a set of navigators and seamen and officers as ever navigated a ship, or sat as a Pilot Commissioner.

J. A. WILLIAMS,
Late Master of the Steam-ship Atlantic.

The Khivan Question in the British Parliament.

In the House of Commons, on April 22, Mr. Eastwick called attention to the state of affairs in Central Asia, and moved for copies of papers relating to the missions of Mr. Thomson and Rajib Ali to Khiva, and the employment of British officers in Persia in 1862 and 1863. In a long and minute historical narrative, Mr. Eastwick traced the relations of Russia with Central Asia from the time of the Mongols up to the present moment. The view he took was that, notwithstanding all protestations to the contrary, Russia had no intention of stopping on her onward march; but he felt no alarm at it if it were only met by England with firmness and straightforwardness. He regretted the recent negotiations, and thought them entirely unnecessary, and directed to the wrong point. The Foreign Office, he maintained, was unfit to deal with matters which affected India exclusively. Among other modes of meeting the advance of Russia he recommended that England should make herself thoroughly strong at Peshawur, should occupy Quettah, and look carefully to her alliances with Kashgar and Persia. Above all, there ought to be no mystery as to the course England intended to take.

Sir C. Wingfield was of opinion that, in the interests of civilization, the absorption of the Khanates by Russia was desirable, and would not place her in a position more threatening to Persia and India. He agreed with Mr. Eastwick in disapproving the recent negotiations, asserting that they placed England in a worse position for dealing with Russia, and preferring the old policy of "masterly inaction." The importance of the advance of Russia, he held, was much exaggerated. It must be half a century at least before Russia could make these countries the basis of operations against India; and when the emergency came, India could be better defended from English territory than from Afghanistan. India had no desire for a change of masters; and by strengthening the loyalty and affection of the people, and giving them a share in their own self-government, England might free herself from all fear of a Russian invasion.

Mr. Grant Duff first explained the position of the Indian Government toward the principal States to the West—Kelat, Persia, &c.—and with regard to Russia and Central Asia he said that, though there might be people in Russia who dreamt of an invasion of India, and politicians who thought that England might be checkmated on the Bosphorus by a movement under the Hindoo Koosh, yet neither of these causes had brought about the undoubted advance Russia had made. That was partly voluntary, partly involuntary—partly due to the action of her Generals, and partly to unsound ideas of commerce. Mr. Duff next traced the advances made by Russia since 1869, maintaining that they were of no consequence, and afforded no ground for the increased anxiety which had been manifested. Defending the recent negotiations with Russia, he asserted that they imposed no new obligations upon England, and placed her at no disadvantage in dealing with Russia if it were necessary. The policy was to surround India with independent States, which would legitimately belong to the sphere of England's influence—though she did not assume to exercise authority over them or to regard them as bulwarks. England's true bulwarks for the defense of India must be the qualities by which England had won it.

Mr. Bourke asked for some assurance from the Government that Russia had abandoned her contention that Afghanistan should be considered neutral territory, and also that England had not bound herself to compel the Ameer to keep peace toward his neighbors. He did not complain of the expedition to Khiva, but if Russia made a permanent settlement on the Attrek, it could only be for aggressive purposes, and Russia ought to be distinctly warned of the light in which England would regard it. So far from concurring in Sir C. Wingfield's policy of inaction, he was strongly in favor of making the frontier States powerful.

Mr. Cartwright, referring to the diplomatic correspondence, argued that the language imposed no obligation on England to maintain the tranquillity of Afghanistan, but simply to use moral influence with the Ameer to keep him from aggression.

Sir S. Northcote, however, insisted on the necessity of a clearer understanding as to the precise force of engagements on the two points mentioned by Mr. Bourke.

Sir G. Balfour called attention to the aggressions of Russia on China, and justified the disquietude felt in India at Russian progress by reference to her former intrigues and perfidy.

Mr. Gladstone, after explaining why the Government could not grant the particular papers moved for by Mr. Eastwick, stated that there was nothing in the correspondence which limited England's right of interfering in Afghanistan if it deemed it necessary in its interests. The correspondence might be said to contain three things—a negative pledge on the part of Russia that Afghanistan was outside the sphere of her influence in Asia, a settlement of the boundaries of Afghanistan, and a pledge by England to use its influence to restrain the Ameer from aggression. This last engagement, Mr. Gladstone said, only referred to moral influence, and did not oblige England to coerce him.

Mr. Dodson asked whether Her Majesty's Government had repeated their own understanding of the engagement in replying to Prince Gortchakoff's interpretation, to which Lord Enfield replied that no answer had been returned. Mr. Eastwick then withdrew his motion.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

How Smith, the Westfield Murderer, Received his Doom—Extraordinary Indifference Manifested.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Union, May 5.

The Supreme Court resumed its session about 10½ o'clock this morning, a large number of spectators being present to witness the judgment of death upon the Westfield murderer. Smith, under escort of the officers, came in at one of the rear doors. He was neatly dressed in black, as at his trial, and, although his face was flushed somewhat as he came in, his countenance bore the most cheerful expression imaginable. Chief-Justice Chapman and Judge Colt at the same time came in and took seats, and the Chief-Justice without delay addressed the prisoner, saying, "Albert H. Smith, have you anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon you?" Smith rose and replied, with a smile on his face, "I have nothing to say, sir, either way, *for it don't concern me!*" The utter coolness and recklessness of this statement seemed to strike every one with astonishment. After a moment's pause, Chief-Justice Chapman proceeded to pass sentence, all present rising as he commenced to speak. The Chief-Justice said:

"You stand indicted for the murder of Charles D. Sackett. You have been tried for this offense by an impartial jury; they have patiently heard the case; able and learned counsel have been assigned by the Court to aid you in your defense, and they have assisted you with great faith, zeal, and ability; you have been found guilty of the crime charged upon you, and the verdict is for the crime of murder in the first degree. The Court can see no reason to doubt the correctness of the verdict, and no reason why sentence should not be pronounced. That sentence is that you be removed from this place, and detained in close custody in the prison of this county, and thence taken, at such time as the Executive Government of this Commonwealth may by their warrant appoint, to the place of execution, and there be hung by the neck till you are dead, and may God, in His infinite goodness have mercy on your soul!"

Smith's appearance while the highest judicial officer of the Commonwealth was pronouncing his doom was one of commingled cheerfulness and indifference. He appeared to look as if he really felt, as he had said, that the matter did not concern him. As the Chief-Justice began to speak, he smiled pleasantly, and it did not appear to be a forced smile either. If his coolness and nonchalance were simulated, as was most likely the case, they were simulated remarkably well. While the Chief-Justice was speaking, Smith gazed about the court-room indifferently; but when the words "hung by the neck" were spoken, his face blanched a little, showing that he was not wholly unconscious of their dread meaning, however much of swagger he might assume. He quickly recovered himself, however, and at the close of the sentence, looked around on the crowd with the old-time smile of indifference. He continued the same bearing until he was removed from the court-room.

As an illustration of the extraordinary coolness or "delusion" of the murderer Smith—whichever it may be—a recent conversation of his with the chaplain of the jail, Rev. William Rice, may be instanced. The chaplain was endeavoring to impress upon him the desirability of a calm consideration of his fate, when he exclaimed, with the utmost assurance, "O, Mr. Rice, I'm all right! I'm not afraid to die. I haven't done anything wrong. You must consider the circumstances."

Train Pronounced Sane.

The investigation to determine the state of mind as to sanity of George Francis Train, was resumed yesterday afternoon, before Chief-Justice Daly and a jury.

Dr. Peters, who had visited Mr. Train at the instance of his counsel, was placed on the stand by the Assistant District-Attorney, and testified to his belief of Mr. Train's insanity. Dr. Thomas C. Finnel followed, on the side of Mr. Train, and testified to his sanity; that there was as much reason for calling him insane, because of his peculiar ideas, as in pronouncing a hostler insane because he nailed a horse-shoe over the stable door.

This closed the testimony in the case, and Mr. Clark Bell proceeded to sum up on behalf of Mr. Train.

Assistant District-Attorney Lyons explained to the jury that their verdict was asked simply to decide the District-Attorney as to whether he would be justified in prosecuting the indictment against Mr. Train.

Chief-Justice Daly, after charging the jury briefly on the provisions of the statute under which they acted, and the nature and result of the verdict which they might render, invited them to retire for deliberation. They returned almost immediately, and being asked by Mr. Valentine, the acting Clerk, if they had agreed upon a verdict, the foreman, Mr. Robert J. Hoguet, arose and said: "We have."

Clerk—How do you find?

Foreman—We find Mr. Train sane, and responsible for his acts.

A burst of applause from those in court greeted the announcement of the verdict, and for some minutes Mr. Train was the recipient of congratulations alike from jurors and the general audience.

National Rifle Association.

A meeting of the directors of the National Rifle Association took place yesterday afternoon, at No. 194 Broadway, Col. Church presiding. A report was read from the engineer stating that the range at Creedmoor is now nearly completed. The embankment has reached a size which would permit of an immediate use if so desired, and by the end of this week the whole work will be finished, with the exception of sodding the south slope. The secretary, Capt. Wingate, presented a report of his recent visit to England, and his inspection of the range at Wimbledon, as already published in THE TIMES. He saw no reason to suggest any change in the Creedmoor range, but suggested that a building be erected, and a man employed in keeping the grounds in proper order.

A resolution was adopted appointing a committee of three to report in what manner the property of the association may be irrevocably dedicated to the purpose for which it is now held, either by placing the same in trust or in such other way as they may deem practicable. Several plans for the opening day were then considered, and, after a lengthy discussion, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the range be opened at such time in the last week of May, or the first week in June as may suit Gov. Dix's convenience, and that the President be directed to communicate with the Governor in regard to the date.

On motion of Gen. Woodward, it was resolved that on the opening of the range there shall be a competition, which shall be thrown open to a representative from each regiment in the National Guard, and that the Committee on Range report at a special meeting, to be held at 3 P. M. on Saturday next, a plan for such match.

GENERAL NOTES.

Ex-Gov. Hayes has taken up his permanent residence in Fremont, Ohio.

A Boston man wants to know what right have street bands to go round the city disturbing quiet citizens in their houses at night.

The Governors of Virginia, West Virginia, and District of Columbia, have accepted the invitation to attend the convention in Atlanta on the 20th inst.

Prof. Charles C. Everett, of Harvard College, is to deliver the Phi Beta Kappa oration at Brown University at the coming commencement.

A Kentucky Democratic paper calls Frankfort a nice place to hold State conventions in, because of its excellent hotels, good whisky, and fine cigars.

The work of destruction of property and hunting of political fugitives, at Grant Parish, La., was kept up till the arrival of the United States troops.

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Press* celebrated May day by appearing in new type and in an enlarged form. It is now one of the neatest-looking papers in the West.

The New-Orleans *Republican* denies that Gov. Kellogg had commissioned Nash as Sheriff of Grant Parish, La., and says that he was simply an unofficial offender against the laws.

The Des Moines (Iowa) *Register* says that a fossil specimen of the extinct dodo has been found in the gypsum mines at Fort Dodge, and has been bought for the British Museum.

W. W. Hobbs, Controller of Tennessee, has resigned, on account of ill health, and Gov. Brown has appointed John C. Burch, of Nashville, to the position. He has accepted and qualified.

A little boy in Maine entreated his mother to tell him some stories about bad boys, and upon her expressing astonishment said he "wanted to find out how they got out of scrapes."

Two juries in Georgia have convicted a married preacher of seduction, and he has twice been sentenced to the Penitentiary, but the Supreme Court of the State has granted him a third trial.

A married man in Connecticut, who was told that a woman had been made dumb by being hit with a snow-ball, promptly said it appeared to him that the Winter had gone remarkably quickly.

One hundred and twenty-four thousand five hundred and seventy-nine natives of New-Hampshire are living in other States of the Union, and only 45,319 natives of the other States reside in the Granite State.

A collector in Dayton, Ohio, stabbed a delinquent tenant four times, and even then failed to obtain the money, amounting to $1, due his employer, who is a lady. The wounds inflicted are dangerous, and may prove fatal.

Lightning struck a school-house filled with children, in Laurenceville, Ga., one day last week, killing one little girl and badly injuring ten others. On the arm of one of the pupils an oak leaf was pictured with remarkable minuteness.

A San Francisco dress-maker, who had promised to send a dress to a lady in San Jose, Cal., in season for a ball, missed the train by three minutes, and chartered a special locomotive, at an expense of $100, to take the dress to its destination.

A member of a temperance society pleaded so successfully with a man who sold and drank liquor in Bridgeport, Conn., that he promised to think the matter over, and the result is he has given up the business entirely, and made application to join the temperance society.

The Selma (Ala.) *Times* reports that a water-spout went through "the Hunter place," about four and a half miles from that city, on Wednesday afternoon last, demolishing fourteen small buildings and greatly terrifying the negroes, who thought the final day had come.

A poor servant-girl, living in Decatur, Ill., has labored and saved for years, that she might send money to Germany, to bring over her father, mother, and five brothers and sisters. At last they received a sufficient sum, all embarked on the steamer Atlantic, and all were lost.

The Boston *Traveller* expresses its regret to see Gen. Butler's name, by the movement in Ward Three of that city, associated with the cause of free rum. It feels assured that its managers were not his friends, and that, if he runs for Governor, it will not be as a liquor candidate.

A few weeks ago the remains of Mr. Tobias Wenger were exhumed in Little York, Ohio, on account of reports that he had been poisoned by his wife. The investigation showed that the charges were utterly groundless, but the lady was so overwhelmed by mortification and grief at the suspicion cast upon her that she died of a broken heart a few days ago.

A queer suit is on trial in Lee County, Iowa. A woman, who had some trouble in the church, was suspended in consequence, but continued to attend the meetings, and when her enemies were praying or exhorting, made herself conspicuous by putting her hands over her ears, and looking anything but angelic. This aggravated the brethren so much that she was forcibly ejected from the church-room. She now sues for damages in the sum of $6,000.

Dr. Walter Burnham, a leading physician of Lowell, Mass., and member of the School Committee, has publicly stated that he thinks the murderous assault by the Fitts boy was not merely a somnambulist's freak but an insane act, and that his condition was brought about by over-study in the public schools. Two years ago, he says, it was evident to him that the boy was being overtaxed, and some time since he recommended that he be taken from school.

A Boston sign-painter suggests that all buildings built for business purposes should have on each story a panel or frieze sufficiently deep to admit of a sign's being let in flush with the surrounding work. He also suggests that the cornices should overhang, so that the wash of the buildings should be carried over and from the sign. The width of the panels should increase with the height of the building, as the higher the signs are placed the smaller they appear from the street, and the larger they must in consequence be made.

Some tender-hearted young ladies, observing a white man in the chain-gang with negroes, in Staunton, Va., immediately paid his fine and released him. He was loud in his expressions of gratitude, and protested that their kind act had changed him from the reckless, desperate man he had been. They were happy in the consciousness of a good act well done. That same day the vile creature was arrested for a new offense, and was sent to jail for forty days.

Whether good-looking young women ever learn Greek seems, unexpectedly, to be a warmly-disputed point. That the study is not always an attractive one, even to young men, has just been shown by the sophomores at the University of Wisconsin, and eight of them have been suspended until the close of the collegiate year for cutting a single recitation, at which they ought to have been present. They say, however, in justification of themselves, that their professor in Greek is "tedious," and that they prefer an afternoon's sport on the lake to listening to his dreary talk about *kai gar*.

About a year ago a sober and industrious carpenter, a new-comer in Dayton, Ohio, married a very worthy lady, and settled down with good prospects for the future. All went prosperously and happily for nearly twelve months. One evening last week, however, after the day's toil was over, and he was sitting in the presence of his wife, there was a knock at the door. Now, small boys are always intrusive, and not seldom disagreeable. One such, both disagreeable and intrusive, burst into the room as soon as the door was opened, followed by a woman and two other children, and before the carpenter could realize the situation, that miserable boy had shouted, "Oh, papa! we have found you at last." The rival claims of the women have interrupted the man's latest domestic arrangements, and the services of the courts are necessary to relieve them from their difficulties.

WHO BURNED COLUMBIA?

Gen. Sherman's Testimony Before the Claims Commission—He Vindicates the Character of His Troops.

In the testimony before the British and American Mixed Claims Commission in the cases of claims against the United States for cotton burned by the United States troops at Columbia, Lieut.-Gen. Sherman testified as follows:

Question by Commissioner—Please state where you were when the fire broke out?

Answer by Gen. Sherman—The fire was burning a day and a half or two days when we got into Columbia, but was local, confined to the big bridge across the river, to depot known as the Charleston depot, close by the bridge, and the railroad depot on the opposite side of the town, known as the Charlotte Depot, *and cotton piled up along the various streets, and which was burning at least twelve hours before any soldier belonging to my army had gotten within the limits of the town of Columbia.* On the night of our arrival, after we had been in quiet possession of the city for about twelve hours, a fire originated near the old market-house. It must have been after dark, for I saw the light shining on the walls of the room in which I was, and sent one of my aids-de-camp down about a mile to see what was the matter, and he came back and told me that the drug-store diagonally opposite the old market-house was burning, that the wind was very strong, and the fire was spreading. I inquired if he had seen the commanding officer of the brigade which constituted the provost guard, and if he was doing his best to prevent an extension of the flames, and he told me that he had seen Gen. Charles R. Woods himself on the ground, and that the troops were doing seemingly all they could to check or limit the flames to that one block. That must have been about 7½ o'clock in the evening. We had entered the town about 11 o'clock that morning. The fire continued to increase, and a second time I sent one of my aids down, becoming uneasy about it, and he returned, saying it appeared beyond all control, and he had seen Gen. Logan and Gen. Howard there, whose troops occupied the city, Howard being in chief command, Logan in command of the Fifteenth Corps, and Charles R. Woods in command of the troops immediately quartered in the city. The fire continued to rage until after midnight, when I went down myself to walk around the burning district. I saw the flames carried sometimes two blocks by the force of the wind, and the fire spreading in every direction and from natural causes; *I saw with my own eyes, about 11 o'clock that morning, as I rode in the City of Columbia, cotton piled along the main street, which if prolonged would have run up against the State-house, very near the old market-house, and very near that drug-store where my aid-de-camp reported the fire had originated*; the wind was very strong, without a cloud in the sky, and it tossed and pitched the cotton about, lodging it in trees and on the eaves of houses.

In the morning, on entering the city, we rode down to the Charleston Depot, and found it burned and many piles of corn-meal burning.

IN REGARD TO DISCIPLINE.

Question by Mr. Walker—General, it is alleged that Von Moltke has said that your army was an armed mob?

Answer—Von Moltke was never fool enough to say that; I have seen Von Moltke in person; I did not ask him the question, because I did not presume that he was such an ass as to say that.

Question—You deny that statement, do you?

Answer—Our army was as good an army as the Prussians ever had, and Von Moltke is a man of too good sense to have made any such statement as has been attributed to him.

Question—We have the strongest proof, General, of the fact that it was a wonderfully well disciplined army?

Answer—Von Moltke is a man of wonderful sense and sagacity, and I don't believe he ever said anything that could be tortured into that; he may have said that our armies in America, organized as they were, composed as they were, and moving over a country so different from Europe, form no rule or guide in European warfare; but that the Prussian army did learn many a lesson, and profited by them from our war, is manifest, and they and their officers are prompt to acknowledge it.

Question—General, I have often heard your enemies in the South admit the perfect discipline of your troops?

Answer—We could not have done what we did do unless we had kept them under good discipline.

Question—Can you tell me anything about the Fifteenth Corps?

Answer—Yes, indeed, I can; I knew all about it; they were as fine a body of men as ever trod shoe-leather.

Question—They had the reputation of doing their work well?

Answer—Yes, Sir, thoroughly.

Question—Had they not a reputation in Mississippi for leaving their mark upon the country?

Answer—Yes, Sir; they left their marks wherever they went.

Question—You were aware of this?

Answer—Perfectly.

Question—When you reached Savannah?

Answer—Indeed I was; I knew every officer and every private in that corps.

Question—They were a wild set, were they not?

Answer—No, Sir; they were composed of first-rate men—farmers and mechanics, and men who are to-day as good citizens as we have in our country; but who went to war in earnest; they were mostly Western men, from Ohio and Illinois.

Question—They were good men for destroying property?

Answer—Yes, Sir, when told to do so they destroyed it very quickly.

Question—When not told to do so, if they thought they might do it, and it not be objectionable to their officers?

Answer—They could do their work very thoroughly when they undertook it.

Question—Were they in the habit of destroying property?

Answer—No, Sir; I do not think they were more than was necessary; they were a very kind set of men, and I have known them frequently to share their rations with citizens and people along the country; I have often seen it done with my own eyes.

Question—Do you mean to say that you were not aware when you were in the City of Beaufort, or at Orangeburg, before you reached Columbia, that the Fifteenth Corps were a corps distinguished for the marks they left upon the country through which they passed?

Answer—I may have known it, and very likely I did; I knew generally what was going on.

Question—I asked you did you know it? I should like you to answer that question. When you reached the village of Orangeburg, before you arrived at Columbia, were you not aware that the Fifteenth Corps were remarkable for the manner in which they left their mark upon the country through which they passed?

Witness—Explain what you mean by "mark."

Counsel—Devastation.

Answer—They killed every rebel within range of their guns, and left their dead bodies to mark the ground.

Question—Devastation of property, I mean.

Answer—As to devastation of property, no more than the rest of the troops. I think we supplied the hospital in Orangeburg, which was occupied by rebel soldiers wounded, and orphan children, who had been brought up from Charleston.

Question—Did you burn any property in Orangeburg?

Answer—Not a bit. They burned the property before we crossed the river. I was right opposite the river when we carried that bridge. I had been down to see Mower. Passing down below the town, I passed along with Mower's column, and arrived just in time to see Giles Smith's brigade go over; I was one of the first to get over into town, and it was burning then.

Question—I ask you if you ordered any property to be burned in Orangeburg?

Answer—I do not believe I did, unless it was some cotton, and I don't remember that; but the town was on fire before I crossed and got into it.

Gen. Sherman's testimony is clear and explicit in every particular. The above extracts are, however, sufficient to settle Messrs. Wade Hampton and Beauregard.

The question is engaging the attention of some of the best lawyers in the country, and involves the payment of millions from the national treasury, but Gen. Sherman's testimony settles it. The following corroborative testimony will, however, be of interest:

GEN. O. O. HOWARD'S TESTIMONY.

Gen. Howard testified that when he entered Columbia with the advance guard he found an immense pile of cotton broken open in one of the streets and on fire; and that after having made disposition necessary for the protection of property he rode to the Charleston Railroad Depot, which he found a smouldering ruin, having been burned by the rebel troops before evacuating Columbia. He also testified that fire was raging throughout the streets at will until checked by the Union forces, but no cotton was destroyed by order of Gen. Sherman; the fire, first started by the retreating Confederates, was burning when the Union troops entered the city. A brisk wind spread the flames until nearly half of the city was consumed, when it was subdued by the Union troops.

In regard to the destruction of cotton General Howard testifies as follows:

By Mr. Walker:

Question—General, as a matter of fact, did not the United States Army, or part of it, under the command of officers, set fire to cotton when they were in the city of Columbia?

Answer—I do not know of any instance in which they did.

Question—Can you say they did not?

Answer—No; I never can say that; it is im[illegible] record a literal list of what was destroyed, by my orders, and which is not embraced in it.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, May 6, 1873.

A message was received from the Governor transmitting the resignation of Hon. Oswald Ottendorfer as Regent of the University.

The Assembly sent a message that it non-concurred in the Senate's amendments to the bill making an appropriation for the support of the Government, and asking for a committee of conference.

The Chair appointed Messrs. D. P. Wood, Lowery, and Lord as such committee.

The bill providing for the better administration of the Police Courts was then taken up.

Mr. Murphy moved to recommit the bill for the purpose of restoring the section providing that the justices should be lawyers, residents of the City of New-York, and under the age of sixty.

The motion to recommit was opposed by Mr. J. Wood and Mr. Woodin, and on being put to the Senate was lost—yeas 9, nays 15.

Mr. Murphy moved to recommit so as to provide that the present incumbents shall remain in office during the time for which they were elected. Lost—yeas 7, nays 17.

Mr. Tiemann moved to recommit, for the purpose of striking out the section giving the Justices a salary of $8,000. He called attention to the fact that the charter fixed the salary at $5,000. Lost—yeas 12, nays 15.

Mr. Johnson moved to recommit so as to fix the salary of the Secretary of the Police Commission at $500. Lost—yeas 6, nays 16.

BILLS PASSED.

The Local Prohibition bill.

Various motions to recommit were negatived.

Mr. J. Wood moved to recommit so as to include lager-beer and cider. Carried.

The bill was so amended and then passed.

Incorporating the Fro Insurance Agency.

Providing for paying ex-Sheriff O'Brien's claim.

Authorizing the use of improved motive power on the railroads in cities.

To improve the southerly portion of Bedford-avenue, in Brooklyn.

Amending the Brooklyn Tax act.

Incorporating the New-York Warehouse and Railway Company.

Amending the act authorizing the City of Rochester to issue bonds to build a free academy.

The report of the Commissioners of Emigration, in answer to a resolution of the Senate concerning employes, was received, giving the number of employes, amounts paid, &c.

Recess till 7½ P. M.

ASSEMBLY.

The Senate bill to amend the charter of the village of New-Brighton, Richmond County, was ordered to a third reading.

The bill authorizing the appointment of commissioners to examine the New-York City prisons was reported favorably.

The bill relative to unpaid bank dividends, deposits, and money held and received by banks, was reported adversely, and the report agreed to.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing the Fishkill Railroad Company to lay tracks on the dock at that place.

Authorizing the Board of Supervisors of New-York to raise $25,000 to pay counsel fees in the "Ring" prosecutions.

To incorporate the Lotus Club.

Authorizing Mamaroneck to issue bonds to pay indebtedness.

To regulate the fees of coroners.

To incorporate the New-York Society for the Suppression of Vice.

To incorporate the Auburn Fire Department.

To amend the charter of Buffalo.

Fixing the capital stock of the Rochester Superphosphate Company.

To amend the charter of Port Richmond.

Mr. Pierson, from the Joint Committee to report a plan for the consideration of constitutional amendments, submitted a report stating that these amendments should receive the most deliberate and careful consideration of the Legislature; that at this stage of the session it is impossible. Besides, members should receive compensation for their services, which they would not were they to prolong the present session; and therefore, they submit a resolution requesting the Governor to call an extra session of the Legislature to consider the amendments, and to do no other business—such extra session to be called to meet within ten days after the adjournment of the present session.

On motion of Mr. Pierson the report was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the act regulating the taking of acknowledgments of legal papers.

Amending the charter of Long Island City.

Amending the act relative to courts, civil and criminal jurisdiction, so as to fix the salary of the Justice of the Sixth District at $4 500.

Amending the act providing legal holidays.

Mr. Herring moved to amend by including the 30th of May. Carried.

Amending the charter of the Public Exchange.

To amend the act establishing the office of Receiver of Taxes in East Chester.

Amending the General Manufacturing Association Organization act, by authorizing nine or more persons to organize for the manufacture of railroad materials. Lost—61 to 11.

Recess until 7 P. M.

Paterson, N. J., Municipal Appointments.

The Paterson Board of Aldermen met Monday night to appoint city officers. The Mayor nominated Dr. James Nightingale, Republican, for Tax Commissioner for two years; confirmed unanimously. The Board reappointed John J. Warren as Recorder for three years. All the other officers are appointed for one year. For City Counsel James Evans was appointed. For the other offices, the present incumbents were reappointed as follows:

City Treasurer, James Dunn; Controller, William Swinburne; Superintendent of Streets and Sewers, Geo. J. Bunde; City Surveyor, Abraham A. Fonda; Superintendent of Out-door Relief, Allen Knowles; City Physician, Dr. Elias J. Marsh; Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, Geo. Stiles; Superintendent of Fire-alarm Telegraph, Edward Gore.

Controller's Receipts and Payments.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday in the City Treasury:

From taxes, water rents, and interest......	$3,190 29
From assessments for street openings and improvements..........	26,126 14
From arrears of taxes, assessments, Croton rent, and interest..........	7,089 30
From collection of ferry rent, house rent, interest on bond and mortgage, market rents and fees..........	8,420 50
From water rents and vitrified pipe..........	7,381 10
Total..........	$52,207 32

Controller Green paid, yesterday, laborers, &c., at the pipe yard to April 30, $3,169 75, and laborers on repairs to Croton pipes, $3,526; and he will pay, to-day, big pipe men to April 30, $5,171 68.

The Haunted School-House in Newburyport Again Heard From.

From the Lawrence (Mass.) American, May 5.

The disturbances at the Charles-street school-house in Newburyport have broken out anew. On Saturday a party of five ladies and gentlemen, from out of town, called at the school-room, in the forenoon, from curiosity to inspect so widely noted premises. One of the number pulled the cord that raised the ventilator, and the instant it was opened the dust-pan was thrown down with great violence, striking the only unoccupied seat in the room. The pan had been used Friday afternoon and hung up in the closet, but could not be found Saturday morning. The only entrance to the attic was securely locked, and the key in the possession of one of the committee. The door was opened as soon as the key could be procured, it being closely watched meanwhile, and the party ascended, but nothing was there but vacant space. As may be imagined, the party was astounded, not having expected a performance for their benefit. The quondam excitement has been renewed, and the talk now is that Miss Perkins will at once be removed.

Railroad Transportation—A Case Decided.

From the Chicago Tribune, May 4.

Iowa has afforded another warning to the railroads in regard to the treatment which they may expect at the hands of a jury if they persist in excessive charges. A case of overcharging has just been decided against the Chicago and North-western Railroad, at Marshalltown. It has been pending, in one shape or another, since 1869. The overcharge that was made was but $1 70 in the first instance, but the railroad managers were obstinate, and contested the case at every point. At the first term, the depositions, which the road had been at considerable cost to collect, were thrown out on account of informalities. At the next term, the entire costs of the suit were thrown upon the railroad, because it was not ready for trial. At another term, the verdict of the jury was set aside, because it was believed that the attorney for the railroad had tampered with the jury. The Supreme Court of Iowa sustained the position, and the case came up for a new trial. At last, a jury has brought in a verdict against the road, and fined it $200, the largest penalty allowed by the law. The result of this case illustrates a principle: Whatever may be the error of Legislatures in dealing with railroad monopolies, the abuses of which the people complain will be sure to be punished. If prosecuted under a statute, there may be moderate fines, as in the recent Iowa case. If successfully prosecuted under the common law, the remedy is of a broader character, for the practice which is found contrary to law will be summarily stopped by the courts on the verdict of juries. Statutes are apt to be finally in the interests of the monopolists, but the abuses of overcharging and discriminating unjustly will be reached in one way or another, and they will at last be broken down.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS—ALBANY, N. Y., May 6.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Wednesday, May 7: Nos. 65, 53, 121, 8, 13, 14, 68, and 72.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—In Admiralty.—20, Tompkins vs. Steam-boat Syracuse; 30, Neafie et al. vs. Steamer J. H. Wright; 31, Campbell vs. Steam-tug R. Doane; 32, Crandell et al. vs. Manhattan Gas Company; 33, De Poju et al. vs. Peet; 34, Boyle vs. Beard, Jr.; 35, Daly vs. Nickerson et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—442, Archer vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 652, McHegg vs. Phillips et al.; 990, Brannigan vs. Fox; 912, Carnie vs. Florida Railroad Company; 668½, Shepperd vs. Johnson et al.; 2284, Hallowell vs. The Mayor, &c.; 626, New-York City Steel Works vs. Jewell; 2346, The Stow Pavement Company vs. The Mayor, &c.; 380, Maguire vs. Fardy et al.; 680, Alexander vs. Hegeman; 816, Bradley vs. Beffand et al.; 832, Bradley vs. Hipp, Jr., et al.; 2498, Greene vs. The Mayor, &c.; 422, White et al. vs. Fuller; 674, Vandyke vs. Plinger et al.; 738, Richards vs. Johnson; 852, Cedar Falls Company vs. Mallory; 854, Odell vs. Mallory; 1148, Mallory et al. vs. MacMahon; 1304, Hewlett vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Ingraham P. J., Davis and ——, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—1, Berkheim vs. Adelsberger et al.; 3, Lea et al. vs. Wolf et al.; 8, Delany vs. Delany; 9, In the matter, &c., of William Gray, deceased; 16, Welsh, Assignee, vs. Cooke et al.; 18, Stevenson vs. Allen et al.; 19, Johnson vs. Kansas Pacific Railroad Company; 22, Gray vs. Schenck; 23, Holyoke et al. vs. Adams et al.; 28, Baker vs. The Board of Apportionment and Audit; 32, Dolan vs. Lane et al.; 33, In the matter of the petition of J. J. Astor; 39, Ingersoll vs. Roe; 42, Isham et al. vs. Davison; 52, Allen et al. vs. Scandinavian National Bank; 55, The Trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Public Schools vs. Young et al.; 56, Martine vs. Loewenstein; 57, Canfield et al. vs. Christie; 58, McKim et al. vs. Scandinavian National Bank; 61, Brown vs. Green, Controller; 62, —— vs. ——; 65, Guidet vs. Green, Controller; 67, Same vs. Same; 80, Alker, Public Administrator, vs. Salomon et al.; 81, Wood, alias Brown, vs. The People, &c.; 82, Wightman vs. The People, &c.; 83, Smith vs. The People, &c.; 84, Murphy vs. The People, &c.; 85, McLaughlen vs. the People, &c.; 86, Dent vs. The People, &c.; 93, Platt et al., Executors, vs. Platt; 96, In the matter of Riebond Crowther, deceased; 97, In the matter of John Finley; 98, Sorda, Administratrix, vs. Edgar et al.; 99, Leonard et al. vs. Bell et al.; 100, Irmsby vs. The People, &c.; 101, Moore et al. vs. The People, &c.; 102, Belden vs. Liebhardt et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Demurrers.—2, Stevenson vs. The Mayor, &c.; 12, Flint vs. Flint. Issues of Law and Fact.—5, The National Bank of the Commonwealth vs. The Mayor, &c.; 7, The National Bank of the Commonwealth vs. Stewart et al.; 83, Bruce et al. vs. Fuller et al.; 102, Reed et al. vs. Bouvier et al.; 103, Helmbold vs. Helmbold; 104, Ward vs. Ward; 105, Tyng vs. The Pittsburg Locomotive and Car Works; 106, Sheyer vs. Sharkey et al.; 107, Boucho et al. vs. Fiamont et al.; 108, De Venoge vs. Fiamont et al.; 109, Sargent Manufacturing Company vs. Fraser et al.; 110, Nassau Bank vs. Young et al.; 111, Taylor vs. Thomas; 112, Doughty vs. Hawann et al.; 113, Bang vs. Gentn; 114, Warner vs. Murphy; 115, Stephens vs. Stephens et al.; 116, O'Dougherty vs. McMahon et al.; 117, Rice, Administratrix, vs. Hollister et al.; 118, Clark, Administratrix, vs. Griswold; 119, Flynn vs. The Third-avenue Savings Bank; 121, Naismith vs. Naismith; 122, Brown vs. Davidson et al.; 123, Hynes vs. Mooney et al.; 124, Harrington vs. Gomperts; 125, Mowin vs. Prentice et al.; 126, Provost, Receiver, vs. Provost et al.; 127, White vs. The Eagle Paper Collar Company; 128, Thomson vs. Bernan et al.; 129, Guidet vs. Cohen; 130, Fish vs. Beman et al.; 131, Foster et al., Executors, vs. Beman et al.; 132, De Ronge vs. The Eagle Life Insurance Company et al.; 134, Quinlan, Receiver, vs. Doane et al.; 135, Weir vs. Vail et al.; 136, Squeirs, Executor, et al. vs. Geven et al.; 137, Zechwetzke vs. Carr et al.; 138, Potter vs. Waring; 139, Dater, Executor, vs. Tallman et al.; 140, Gilbert vs. Coburn et al.; 142, Whitlock vs. Cassnova et al.; 143, Barry vs. Brune et al.; 144, Wright et al. vs. Wright, Administrator, et al.; 145, Noser vs. Smith; 146, De Mier vs. Travis; 147, Fisher et al. vs. Scheyerling et al.; 148, Hanlon vs. Hanlon, Sr., Executor; 149, Kamp vs. Kamp et al.; 150, Bronson vs. Townsend et al.; 151, Regna vs. Demorest et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Fancher, J.—Court opens at 10½; Calendar called at 12 M.—56, Mount vs. Ellingswood; 59, Collendar et al. vs. Shelan et al.; 61, Davis, Receiver, vs. Birdseye; 62, Johnston vs. Kansas Pacific Railroad Company; 74, In the matter of Beekman Fire Insurance Company; 84, Spratt vs. King et al.; 93, Kennedy vs. Brandon; 94, Autten vs. Auten; 97, The People ex rel. Metzler vs. Green; 107, The Mayor, &c., vs. Tweed; 114, —— vs. ——; 143, Butler vs. Rudhust et al.; 144, In the matter, &c., of Skidmore; 147, Pollock et al. vs. Miller et al.; 151, In the matter, &c., of Brown; 153, Lynch vs. McAllan; 164, In the matter, &c., of Bartlett. Call 17, Jackson et al. vs. Jackson et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1831, Newcomb vs. Hersch; 2063, Keck vs. Werder; 2077, Dalley et al. vs. Curry; 543, Collins et al. vs. Burnes; 2003, Gabrielson vs. The Hercules Mutual Life Assurance Society; 1901, Hagen vs. Coursen; 1783, Schenck vs. Bartels; 2147, Geraty et al. vs. Brady; 959, Goodenough vs. Lanahan; 2021, Fernandez vs. The New-York Mutual Insurance Company; 2023, Prendrel vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company; 2053, Steward vs. Wesler; 2063, Warren vs. Stebbins; 1435, Heinberg vs. Ismay; 2041, Tozer vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Same Calendar as yesterday.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Held by Daly, C. J., Robinson and Larremore, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—74, Drew vs. Sherman; 76, Balfe vs. Trainer et al.; 96, Bell et al. vs. The Alfred Bliss Manufacturing Company; 97, Keohler vs. Willack; 98, Livingston vs. Finn; 102, Bowne vs. Le Baron; 103, Keating vs. Sewell; 5, Brown vs. The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company; 6, Mcspedon et al. vs. Bonton et al.; 105, Crane vs. Lyle; 107, Lowe vs. Rommell; 109, White vs. Colgan; 110, Kelly vs. McGuin; 113, Crow vs. Fearis; 114, The Bond Songenfrei vs. Dauscher; 115, Fedderson vs. Geisler; 116, Hogan vs. Waltres; 117, Knapp vs. Weree; 121, Maddock vs. Pay; 122, Wells vs. Kyle.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—866, Kreyneberg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 746, Wetherbee vs. Baker; 3213, Hall vs. The Mayor, &c.; 3303, Higgens vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1969, Kimmeriee vs. Gorham et al.; 3288, Meredith vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 1929, Robinson et al. vs. White; 1874, Ketchum vs. Morse; 1494, Fitzgerald vs. Maitland; 1599, Ham vs. Debost; 1033, Arons vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1362, Whitney vs. Hartley; 1939, Goodchild vs. Carr; 1332, Stevens vs. Hastings; 1640, Balen vs. Leggerman.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Shea, C. J.—Court opens, and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—2115, Miller vs. Steenhart; 2111, Pawlick vs. Pawlick; 1701, Mendes vs. Mussig; 1839, Joyce vs. Jeiss; 1913, Fisher vs. Dunsworth; 1530, Foerster vs. Williams; 2018, Borth vs. Phelps; 1985, Hindmann, Jr., vs. Hillier; 1814, Kennedy vs. Chase; 2022½, Ogden vs. Atwood; 1943, Moller vs. Emberson; 1793, Webe vs. Hardmann; 2056, Cummings vs. Meisel; 2088, Friedman vs. Fink; 2060, McCain vs. Cain.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1993, Browne vs. Rutter; 1755, Blackledge vs. Otard; 1927, Asiel vs. Hinner; 2037, Sinkamp vs. Othmers; 1968, Clark vs. Powell, Jr.; 1556, Conklin vs. Luiting; 800, Regment vs. Boyd; 1855, Johnson vs. Larned; 1835, Spies vs. Vetterleen; 2093, Monsease vs. Biant; 2094, Patrick vs. St. Vincent Hospital; 1645, Conklin vs. Minturn; 2124, Cohen vs. Simons; 2128, Kervais vs. Walker; 2132, Smith vs. Burrill.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—2160, Claflin vs. Pike; 2270, Hess vs. Geise; 2522, Harris vs. Unger; 2044, Champlain vs. Gillman; 2048, Cagney vs. Sowne; 1088, Pitt vs. Kearns; 2026, Frankenberg vs. Hecht; 1370, Duffy vs. Jennings; 2131, Rtben vs. Cohen; 2133, Wallace vs. Kernan; 2134, Wilson vs. Hawking; 2137, Henge vs. Simon; 2138, Nash vs. Freese; 2139, Murphy vs. Smith.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Sutherland, J.—Charles W. Allen, alias Wesley Allen, Henry Wiley, burglary, larceny, and felonious assault and battery; Robert Goff, grand larceny; Hamilton Thompson, grand larceny; James Flynn, grand larceny; Andrew Cluff, larceny from the person.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

CITY COURT.—Nos. 55, 75, 11, 12, 32, 44, 48, 67, 31, 87, 16, 62, 63, 66, 68, 69, 72, 73, 74, and 77.

DECISIONS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

By Judge Blatchford.

Wheeler vs. Sedgwick: a new trial to be granted, unless the plaintiff consent to a reduction of the amount of verdict—the verdict being an excess on account of wrong computation of interest.

In the matter of the petition to have Henry M. Burtis and George A. Blood adjudicated involuntary bankrupts, the petition was dismissed with costs, the allegations not being sustained.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

The People, &c., vs. Michael Nixon; the application for a stay of proceedings is denied.

Judan vs. Meagher et al.; report now confirmed, and order granted.

Justh vs. Justh; order settled.

By Judge Fancher.

Lynch vs. Gilmore et al.; report confirmed, and order for payment of surplus granted.

Fink vs. Fink; the plaintiff's motion for a reduction of alimony as fixed by the decree, should also under the circumstances be denied; no costs on either motion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Brown vs. Tinker et al.; order granting allowance to defendant of $50.

Funk vs. Funk; motion granted for leave to file and serve supplemental reply.

Wenig vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; case settled.

Pinet et al. vs. Kinne et al.; default opened so that the defendant, George P. Kinne, may answer within twenty days, provided he pays the costs; judgment, execution, and levy to stand as security, and the plaintiffs may apply to amend these proceedings as they may be advised.

Hill vs. Dale; order that plaintiff have judgment upon defendant's answer as frivolous.

The Westchester Fire Insurance Company vs. Hennessey; order granted.

Haas vs. O'Brien; motion for an allowance granted.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Candler, Jr., vs. Merchants' Fire Insurance Company and two other cases; order dismissing complaint, unless, &c.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Hofmann vs. Fischer et al.; plaintiff has failed to show exclusive right to use the name of "Littlewood & Co." in his trade-mark; complaint dismissed with costs. See opinion.

Graves vs. Lovell; order settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

John L. Prime vs. Edwin Dru; motion denied.

Anna M. Boom vs. Geo. Linford; motion denied. See opinion with Clerk at Chambers.

Department of Buildings vs. Alex. Shain; costs and expenses fixed and adjusted. See opinion.

Lowenbein vs. Schermerhorn; motion granted. See opinion.

Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks vs. Simmonds et al.; motion granted. See opinion.

COURT OF APPEALS.

DECISIONS.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 6.—The following decisions in the Court of Appeals were handed down this morning:

Judgments affirmed with costs—The United States of America vs. Fox; The Boston and Albany Railroad Company vs. President, &c., of the Village of Greenbush; In the matter of Kellum Kandall vs. Elwell; Kipp vs. Merwin; Smith vs. Miller; The J. Russell Manufacturing Company vs. New-Haven Steam-boat Company; Dorcher vs. Shaw; The People ex rel. Abrams vs. Commissioners of Taxes for the City of New-York; The Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company; The People ex rel. The Commissioners of Highways of the Town of Lee vs. Wilson; Cook vs. Spaulding.

Judgments reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event—Dung vs. Parker; Savage vs. Howard Insurance Company; Witty vs. Matthews.

Judgment reversed and new trial granted—Jones vs. The People.

Order affirmed without costs—The Bowling-green Savings Bank vs. Todd.

Orders affirmed with costs—Disbrow vs. Garsia; Welsh vs. Darragh; Ritts vs. Ritts; The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank vs. Sprague; in the matter of Buckingham vs. Dowling.

Order of General Term reversed, or order of Special Term affirmed, with costs—In the matter of Smith, to vacate an assessment; in the matter of Dickel, to vacate an assessment.

Order granting new trial reversed, and judgment absolute for defendant, with costs—Keen vs. Tupper.

Order of General and Special Term reversed, and motion for mandamus denied, with costs—People ex rel. Hopkins, Controller, &c., vs. The Board of Supervisors of the County of Kings.

Order of General Term reversed, and order of Special Term affirmed, with costs—Raynor vs. Selmes.

Order of General and Special Term reversed, and motion denied, with costs—Reade vs. Waterhouse.

Judgment and remittitur amended by giving the plaintiffs costs in the Supreme Court—People ex rel. Furman vs. Clute.

Judgment of the Supreme Court reversed, &c.—People ex rel. Sawyer vs. Assessors of the Town of Springport.

Judgment affirmed except as to the $250 of Mr. Lamberson, and as to that the judgment of the Supreme Court and order of the Surrogate reversed, without costs to either party—Reed vs. Reed.

Motions denied without costs—Cushman vs. Hatfield; St. Luke's Home for Indigent Females vs. Association for Respectable Females.

Appeals dismissed with costs—Stephens vs. Howe; Corrington vs. Florida Railroad Company; Sammis vs. Stanton; People ex rel. Addison and Elkland Plank Road Company vs. Freeman; Halstead vs. Halstead.

Orders of General and Special Terms reversed and motion granted with costs with leave to defendant to serve a verified answer on payment of the costs within ten days after the said costs shall have been adjusted by the court below—Frederick vs. Taylor.

GENERAL SESSIONS.

Sentences Yesterday—Conviction of a Notorious Fourth Ward Ruffian.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge Sutherland, a boy of thirteen, named George Fries, charged with burglary on the premises of Catharine Schacht, No. 169 Forsyth-street, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the House of Refuge.

Frank Arlington, alias Green, indicted for breaking into the apartment of Minnie Stewart, and stealing therefrom clothing valued at $65, was found guilty of petit larceny, and sent to the penitentiary for six months.

The notorious Fourth Ward gang of "Swamp Angels" were in Court again yesterday. Peter F. Tighe, one of the McCabe gang, was charged with shooting William McBride, the head of the gang which bears his name, in the saloon No. 37 Frankfort-street, on the night of the Presidential election. The McCabe gang are said to be the supporters of Tom Coman in the Ward, while the McBride gang acknowledge Billy Walsh as their political leader. The bitterest hostility and jealousy of political precedence consequently prevail between the factions, and collisions in which the pistol has been freely used have been of frequent occurrence. It will be remembered that Charles McBride, brother of the complainant in the present case, and head of his gang, was tried a few months since on a charge of shooting Jimmy McCabe, the rival leader, was convicted of an assault and battery and sent to prison for a year. On the night of the shooting in the present case, as testified to by McBride, he was leaving the saloon, when Tighe, in company with two or three others of the gang, entered. Tighe seized the complainant, and as he was endeavoring to leave the store shot him in the thigh. The wound kept him confined to bed for nine days, and the ball still remained in his body. He had previously quarreled with Tighe, and was not on friendly terms with him. The prisoner was found guilty of an assault with intent to do bodily harm, and remanded for sentence.

Special Services for the Late Bishop McIlvaine.

Special services were held yesterday afternoon on receiving the remains of the late Bishop McIlvaine at St. Paul's Chapel, corner of Broadway and Vesey-street. The church was well filled, about 100 ministers being among those present. The body, inclosed in a casket, covered with a black velvet pall, on which a handsome cross and wreath of choice flowers were placed, was laid in the chancel. At the appointed hour, 3 o'clock P. M., the officiating clergymen, led by Bishops Potter, of New-York; Smith, of Kentucky; Littlejohn, of Long Island, and Bishop Stephens, filed up the centre of the church, Bishop Potter reciting the opening sentences of the burial office. The other services consisted of an anthem, a lesson from the Scriptures, a hymn, and the reading of the collects, in which Rev. Drs. Morgan, Potter, Dix and Schenck participated. At the conclusion of the services, Bishop Smith pronounced the benediction. Among the Committee of Arrangements for the reception of the remains of the Bishop appear the names of Frederick de Peyster, Henry P. Marshall, W. H. Neilson, Henry B. Renwick, William Butler Duncan, Howard Potter, Andrew H. DeWitt, Henry P. Morgan, George T. Strong, John H. Earle and Henry A. Oakley. A number of the relatives of the deceased prelate occupied seats near the chancel. The body was forwarded last evening to Cincinnati.

Business in the United States Courts.

The examination of F. L. Taintor, cashier of the Atlantic National Bank, charged with embezzlement, was to have taken place yesterday before Commissioner Osborn, but was gone over, and the examination postponed indefinitely owing to the Grand Jury having ordered a bill of indictment. The question of bail was also passed over, counsel for the prisoner not being prepared to make any motion at present.

Jacob Kaufman, indicted in New-Jersey for smuggling rubber goods and laces valued at $10,000, came to this City, and was arrested on a warrant issued by Commissioner Shields. On being brought before the Commissioner yesterday, the prisoner volunteered to go to Jersey and surrender. He was accordingly sent to that city in charge of an officer.

Martyn Cashin and Anna Erris, seaman and stewardess on board the American bark Mary N. Bird, were again brought before Commissioner Osborn, yesterday, charged with having attempted to fire and destroy the ship when off Buenos Ayres. They were held for examination.

The new court-room now being fitted up in the United States Court, No. 27 Chambers-street, for the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, is rapidly approaching completion, and will probably be ready by the opening of term, the 14th inst.

The Brooklyn School Scandal—Meeting of the Board of Education.

At the monthly meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Education, yesterday, a communication was received from Messrs. A. J. Perry, A. G. Coffin, Thos. Earle, W. H. Hazard, and A. H. Doty, acting as a committee on behalf of the citizens of the Sixth and Tenth Wards, asking the Board of Education to appoint five of their number to meet the signers of the communication, the ten to constitute a joint committee to investigate the charges against Mr. W. N. Reid, and the charges made by the latter against members of the local board. The communication recounted the circumstances of Mr. Reid's dismissal from the position of principal of School No. 18, and alluded to the charges preferred by him against members of the local board for alleged undignified conduct while visiting the school.

Mr. Hunter moved to refer the communication to the Teachers' Committee.

Mr. Rhodes objected, and stated that it should be laid on the table, as the Common Council alone had the right to question the action of the Board of Education.

Mr. Hunter's proposition was finally adopted, and the communication referred.

Trotting at Fleetwood Park.

The first trot of the season for an association purse came off at Fleetwood Park yesterday, and there was a fair attendance of spectators. The purse was offered for horses that had never beaten 2:40, mile heats, best three in five in harness, for which were entered the chestnut mare Saratoga, P. Mance's gray mare Crazy Jane, and J. Pawling's bay mare Belle of Orange. The race was conducted according to the rules of the National Association, and Pawling did not drive his entry, a man named Van Valkenburg handling the ribbons over the Belle of Orange. Saratoga won the race in three straight heats.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, MORRISANIA, Tuesday, May 6.—Purse $100 for horses that had never beaten 2:40; $60 to first, $30 to second, and $10 to third horse, mile heats, best three in five in harness.

J. H. Harbeck's ch. m. Saratoga..........	1	1	1
P. Mance's gr. m. Crazy Jane..........	3	2	2
J. Pawling's b. m. Belle of Orange..........	2	3	3

Time—2:43¼, 2:42¾, 2:41¾.

The Brooklyn Steam-Transit Company.

The newly-formed Brooklyn Steam-transit Company held a meeting, yesterday, at No. 201 Montague-street, and organized by the election of the following Board of Directors: H. B. Claflin, S. B. Chittenden, John T. Martin, Robert Turner, R. S. Bussing, A. C. Litchfield, William E. Dodge, J. R. Shipherd, William M. Adams, Gilliam Schenck, Henry W. Sage, John Lefferts, J. N. Smith, William H. Taylor, and Ditmas Jewell.

Mr. Chittenden, the President, stated that engineers were to be employed, and the association pushed to a working basis as soon as possible. The object of the company is to construct an underground railroad from the water-front to the suburbs.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 6, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs..........	12	Oil-cake, pkgs..........	110
Brandy, casks..........	50	Pork, bbls..........	740
Brandy, gallons..........	7,209	Beef, pkgs..........	96
Beeswax, pkgs..........	5	Cut-meats, pkgs..........	1,406
Cotton, bales..........	1,259	Lard, pkgs..........	1,290
Dried-fruit, pkgs..........	44	Stearine, pkgs..........	70
Eggs, bbls..........	2,229	Butter, pkgs..........	2,773
Flour, bbls..........	7,466	Cheese, pkgs..........	1,119
Wheat, bushels..........	29,270	Tallow, pkgs..........	326
Corn, bushels..........	48,800	Lard-oil, bbls..........	30
Oats, bushels..........	34,724	Oil, Red, bbls..........	100
Malt, bushels..........	4,059	Oil, Lubricating, bbls..........	267
Barley, bushels..........	2,852	Pecans, pkgs..........	20
Beans, bbls..........	21	Rice, pkgs..........	121
Corn-meal, bbls..........	275	Starch, boxes..........	150
Corn-meal, bags..........	840	Tobacco, hhds..........	411
Hemp, bales..........	5	Tobacco, boxes & cs..........	86
Hops, bales..........	56	Whisky, bbls..........	562
Hides, No..........	4,082	Wool, bales..........	805
Hides, bales..........	1,120	Wine, (Cal.) pks..........	140
Leather, sides..........	21,474	Skins, bales..........	122
Moss, bales..........	10	Wine, gallons..........	19,992
Horns, No..........	88,783	Wool, lbs..........	37,283
Resin, bbls..........	1,161		

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the ship Strathearn, for Liverpool—61 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 150 hhds. Tallow, 41 casks Stearine, 74 bbls. Linseed-oil, 4,800 Staves, 620 tcs. Beef, 100 bbls. Pork, 200 bbls. C. S. Oil, 504 tcs. Lard, 200 pks. Syrup, 31,482 bushels Corn, 180 boxes Bacon, 84 logs Maple, 90 logs Cedar, 313 bags Oil Cake, 196 bales Cotton, 445 cases Sewing-machines, 3,213 Hides, 200 bbls. Flour.

By the brig Dirigo, for Gibraltar and orders—1,930 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 1,802 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Minnie Campbell, for Waterford—34,742 bushels Corn.

By the ship Bonnie Dundee, for Hamburg—6,456 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the barg Omega, for Cadiz—113,370 Staves.

ASHES—Pots are quoted steady at $8 ₩ 100 lbs., on a moderate offering and limited business. Nothing new in Pearls.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet in the local market. The Rio telegram has been deemed favorable, and holders have been quite firm in their views, but the demand at the moment has been limited for invoices. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos have been 14,040 bags; sales, 16,826 bags; stock in first hands here this morning, 69,077 bags, and at the outports, 33,414 bags. At Baltimore, sales have been reported since our last of 3,300 bags Rio, by the Christine, and 3,000 bags do., by the Lapwing, on private terms. In other kinds no important dealings were reported; values, however, were well maintained. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, 17¼c.@17½c.; fair, 18c.@18¼c.; good, 18¾c.@18¾c.; prime, 19c.@19¼c., gold, ₩ lb., 60 and 90 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 17½c.@19¾c., gold; Java, 20c.@22½c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@19c.; Laguayra, 18¾c.@19¼c.; Porto Rico, 18c.@19c.; Ceylon, 18c.@19c.; San Domingo, 15¼c.@16c., gold.

COTTON—Has been quoted nominally unchanged for early delivery on a very slow movement; sales, 636 bales, including 40 bales to shippers, 307 bales to spinners, and 289 bales to speculators. A fair business has been reported for forward delivery, with prices quoted up 1-16c.@⅛c. ₩ lb. Sales have been officially reported since our last of 16,900 bales, (of which 4,700 bales last evening and 12,200 bales to-day,) basis Low Middling, with May contracts closing at 18 7-16c.@18 15-32c., June at 18 9-16c., July at 18¾c., August at 18 9-16c.@18⅝c. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,259 bales, including 115 bales from Galveston, 583 bales from Charleston, 561 bales per rail. The reported receipts at all the ports to-day were 6,192 bales, and thus far this week 23,273 bales, against 24,401 bales same time the previous week, and since Sept. 1, 3,272,024 bales, against 2,576,914 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas
Ordinary..........	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
Good Ordinary..........	16⅜	16⅜	16½	16½
Strict Good Ordinary..........	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
Low Middling..........	18⅜	18⅜	18¾	18¾
Middling..........	19½	19½	19¾	20
Good Middling..........	21½	21½	21¾	22

EGGS—Have been arriving freely, giving buyers the advantage as to prices. The demand has been fair at the ruling figures for the best marks. We quote from 13½c.@15¼c. for ordinary to very choice marks of Southern, Western, and near-by stock, with the main call for really good to prime stock at 14½c.@15c. ₩ dozen.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Sales 1,500 boxes, part at $2 50; market steady.

FISH—There has been a fair inquiry noted for supplies on a generally firm basis as to values, with Dry Cod quoted at $6 50@$6 75 ₩ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$18; No. 2 at $11@$12; No. 3 at $9@$10 ₩ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4@$6, chiefly at $5@$5 50; Smoked Herring at 22c.@25c. for Scale, and 15c.@18c. for No. 1 ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been more inquiry for State and Western Flour for shipment, as well as for home-trade purposes, and prices have shown rather more steadiness, with holders offering desirable grades of stock, especially shipping brands, less freely at the current rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,450 bbls., all told, including very inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 65@$6 35, chiefly at $6@$6 25; inferior to good Extra State, $6 80@$7 40, chiefly at $7@$7 30; good to very fancy do., $7 40@$8 25; very poor to good shipping Extra Western at $6 50@$7 35, chiefly at $6 90@$7 25; very poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $7@$7 40 ₩ bbl. Bids for considerable lines of shipping extras, part for forward delivery, were reported, but were 10c.@15c. under the views of sellers, thus preventing transactions.

No. 2 Flour, ₩ bbl..........	$4 00@$5 25
Sour Flour..........	4 00@ 7 25
Superfine State and Western..........	5 65@ 6 35
Extra State..........	6 90@ 8 25
Extra City, shipping brands..........	7 00@ 8 25
Extra Genesee..........	8 25@10 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands..........	7 00@ 7 40
Extra Western, shipping brands..........	6 50@ 7 35
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands..........	7 50@10 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands..........	7 45@10 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy..........	7 25@12 50
Extra Minnesota, ordinary to very fancy..........	7 00@12 50

In Southern Flour, a moderate trade has been noted in a jobbing way, with prices quoted essentially as before. Sales, 750 bbls.; $6@$8 25 for very poor to very choice shipping, and at $8 25@$12 50 for ordinary to very choice Family Extra, ₩ bbl....California and Oregon Flour has been in moderate demand, with fair to very choice Extra quoted at $8 75@$10 50 ₩ bbl. Sales equal to 390 bbls., chiefly at $9 50@$9 75 for California and $10 25@$10 50 for Oregon....Rye Flour has been moderately active at $4 10@$5 75 for inferior to choice Superfine, and $5 85@$6 for Fancy; sales, 570 bbls., chiefly of the better grades, at from $5 50@$6 ₩ bbl....Corn-meal has been more sought after at from $3 15@$3 50 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 25@$3 40 from dock and delivered; $3 20@$3 40 for White do.; $3 25@$3 35 for Jersey, $3 40 for Caloric, $3 65@$3 75 for Fancy do., and $3 65@$3 70 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been 850 bbls....Bag-meal selling in lots at from $1 25@$1 30 for coarse, $1 33@$1 37 for Yellow....Oat-meal inactive at $7 50@$8 50.

FRUIT—A somewhat freer movement has been noted in the jobbing line at about steady figures; sales 1,800 boxes Layer Raisins, in lots, at $2 25; 1,500 boxes Loose Muscatel do., part at $2 35@$2 40; 15 casks Turkey Prunes at 7½c.@8c.; 200 cases French do., and 25 cases Figs on private terms; and 150 cases Sardines, including quarter boxes, in part, at 19½c. We quote: Layer Raisins at $2 25; Loose Muscatel do. at $2 25@$2 50 ₩ box; Valencia do. at 7c.@7½c.; Currants at 6½c.; Figs at 8½c.@13c.; Turkey Prunes at 7½c.@8c.; Almonds at 18½c.@32½c.; Filberts at 12c.@12½c.; Brazil Nuts at 6½c. ₩ lb.

GRAIN—A more active movement has been noted in Spring Wheat, but at a reduction of 1c.@2c. ₩ bushel, holders meeting the demand, which was mostly for shipment, quite freely at the modified figures, especially in the instance of other than strictly prime samples. Winter Wheat has been very quiet, the few lots available having been held much above the views of purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of 156,000 bushels at $1 63 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store; $1 67@$1 68½ for fair to very choice do. afloat; $1 63 for prime do., May option; $1 63 reported as bid for choice, with $1 65@$1 66 asked, same option, and $1 60 for prime do., last half of June option; $1 64@$1 64½ for choice No. 2 North-western Spring; $1 60@$1 62 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat; $1 50@$1 56 for No. 3 Spring, chiefly at $1 55@$1 56 for very good to prime; $1 35@$1 45 for rejected Spring. Included in the reported sales were 15,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee, May option, and 24,000 do., last half of June, at the quoted figures, all for export. Small lots of Winter Wheat were placed, $2@$2 20 for White Western and California; $1 95@$2 05 for Red and Amber Western....A livelier business has been reported in Corn, with prices, however, quoted about 1c. a bushel lower, on freer offerings of stock. The inquiry has been active for shipment and for home trade account, at the reduced quotation. Sales have been reported since our last of 123,000 bushels at 66c.@66½c. for old Mixed Western, in store; 67c.@69c. for fair ordinary to choice new do., afloat; and 69c.@69½c. for Yellow Western; and 69c. for Yellow Southern....Rye has been steady but quiet; sales, 2,000 bushels including State on private terms, and Jersey, from dock, at 95c. ₩ bushel. Western last sold at 97c....Barley dull, heavy, and irregular. Canada West quoted at $1 18@$1 20....Barley-malt quiet within the previous range. Sales of small lots of Lake Shore at $1 10....Oats have been moderately active, with prime White and old mixed Western quoted firm, on reduced offerings; other kinds in fair supply and weak as to values. Sales have been reported since our last of 82,500 bushels at 49c.@50½c., chiefly at 50c. for new mixed Western; 47½c.@50c. for new Black do.; 53c.@54½c., chiefly 53½c.@53¾c., for new White do.; 52c.@52½c. for old mixed Western in store, and 55½c. for choice do. delivered....Feed quiet at from $20@$26 ₩ ton.

HAY AND STRAW—Trade has been on a moderate scale since our last, with values generally quoted as before. Prime Hay in scant stock. Bale Hay and Straw quoted at barge and depot thus: Prime Hay, $1 30@$1 50; Good Hay, $1 15@$1 25; Prime Shipping Hay, 90c.; second quality do., 65c.; Clover Hay, 75c.@9 c.; Long Rye Straw, $1 05@$1 10; Short Rye Straw, 85c.@90c.; Oat Straw, 55c.@65c., ₩ 100 lbs.

METALS—Trade in Copper has been quite dull, with prices quoted easier. Lake closing, at 32½c., without important sales; 75 tons best selected English changed hands at 30½c.@30¾c., cash and 30 days' credit....Scotch Pig-iron has been offered more freely at yielding prices, without leading to much activity; sales have been reported of 350 tons Glangarnock on private terms, and 100 tons Eglinton at $49. American Pig-iron depressed and lower, with a slack demand noted. Other kinds quiet. We quote Glengarnock Pig at $50; Eglington do. at $49; No. 1 American Pig at $48; No. 2 do. at $45; Wrought Scrap at $50@$52; English Rails at $70@$71, gold; American Rails, at works, $80@$83....Pig-lead firmer and in more request at 6⅛c.@6⅜c., gold, for ordinary foreign; sales, 100 tons....Spelter has been quiet at 7½c.@8c., gold....Pig-tin has been very quiet, with Straits quoted at 32c., and English at 31½c., gold. Tin plates dull; 500 boxes Charcoal sold at $12, gold. Charcoal Plates quoted here at $11 75@$12 25; Charcoal Terne, $10@$10 75. Coke, $9 75@$10 50; Coke Terne, $8 50@$9 75, gold, ₩ box....Zinc quiet at former prices.

MOLASSES—Has been more sought after, especially boiling stock, at steady rates; sales, 230 hhds. and 25 tcs. Cuba at 29½c.; 238 hhds. and 21 tcs. do. at 31c., both for boiling purposes; 10 hhds. and 10 bbls. St. Croix at 48c.; and 54 bbls. New-Orleans, in lots, at 71½c.@78½c. We quote: New-Orleans, very inferior to fancy, 55c.@80c., chiefly very good to very choice, in full lots, at 70c.@78c.; Porto Rico at 30c.@60c.; Cuba at 29c.@45c., and English Islands at 40c.@65c., ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been more sought after, with common to good Strained quoted about steady in full lots, at $3 10@$3 15; sales have been reported of 550 bbls. common Strained at $3; 1,500 bbls. do. at $3 10; and 900 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4@$4 50; also, 2,500 bbls. Strained, to arrive, and 1,800 bbls. H. I., to arrive, on private terms....Tar has been inactive at less buoyant rates; 30 bbls. Washington sold at $3 75 ₩ bbl....Spirits Turpentine dull at 50c.; sales, 75 bbls.

OILS—Crude Whale attracted more attention from manufacturers, at about steady rates; 500 bbls. sold at New-Bedford on private terms. Crude Sperm has been in better request for shipment and manufacturing, with sales reported at New-Bedford of 500 bbls. for manufacturing, on private terms, and 900 bbls. for export at $1 50. Manufactured Whale and Sperm quoted as before, on a restricted business. Linseed-oil, selling moderately, in a jobbing way, at unaltered figures. Most other kinds of stock moving rather slowly. Crude Whale quoted at 48c.@56c.; Bleached Whale at 72½c.@75c.; Crude Sperm at $1 50@$1 55; Unbleached Sperm at $1 67½@$1 70; Bleached at $1 72½@$1 75; prime to very choice Winter Lard-oil at 75c.@80c.; Red-oil at 48c.; Saponified, 48c.@49c.; Linseed-oil, in job lots, at $1@$1 01, in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 12½@$1 25 in casks; Menhaden at 55c.@57½c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 44c.@46c.; Yellow and White at 49c.@60c., ₩ gallon; Palm-oil at 8½c.@9c. ₩ lb.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been inactive at 10c.@10½c.; sales, 500 bbls. on private terms....Refined moderately active, with sales reported here of 2,500 bbls., early delivery, at 20½c.; 3,000 bbls. do. at 20 1-16c., and 10,000 bbls., last half of August, at 20¼c. And at Philadelphia, 3,000 bbls., May, at 19¾c....Refined, in cases, quoted at 27c....Naphtha in demand at 11½c. for City, with sales reported of 1,500 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull and weak as to price, with sales reported for early delivery of only 25 bbls extra prime at $14 75; a small lot of do. at $15, with new Western Mess available at $18 50; and for June delivery, 250 bbls. new Western Mess sold at $18 50 ₩ bbl....Dressed Hogs quiet and less firm, especially heavy stock; City quoted at from 7½c.@8c.; Western nominal....Cut Meats have been quoted about as before, on, however, a restricted business; sales 300 boxes Dry Salted Shoulders at 7½c.; 100 tcs. bagged Hams at 15c.; 125 tcs. Pickled Hams, part at 11½c.@11¾c., and sundry lots of Bulk Meats at unaltered figures....There has been rather more doing in Bacon at about previous prices, chiefly in Short Clear, of which 1,470 boxes were sold, in lots, at 9¾c.@10c....Lard has been held more firmly on lighter offerings, though not active, for early delivery. Sales have been reported of 350 tcs. Western Steam, prime to choice, at 9⅜c.@9½c.; 250 tcs. City Steam at 9 1-16c.@9⅛c., mainly at 9⅛c., and 300 tcs. City No. 1 at 8⅞c. And for forward delivery 1,500 tcs. Western Steam, May options, at 9⅜c., held at the close at 9⅜c., and 1,250 tcs. do., June, at 9⅝c....Beef has been quite sparingly sought after at about former figures, ranging from $9@$11, or New Mess at $12@$13 50 for New Extra do., ₩ bbl. Sales, 140 bbls. Tierce Beef quoted at $18@$22 for Prime Mess; $22@$25 for India Mess, and $26@$30 for Extra India Mess. Beef Hams within the range of $25@$33 for very inferior to very choice brands....There has been a moderate movement noted in the finer grades of New Butter, prices of which have been ruling in favor of purchasers, on gradually increasing supplies in part of Western product. New Butter quoted at 32c.@37c. for fair to strictly prime State; 38c.@40c. for fancy lots, and 25c.@35c. for Western; Old quoted within the range of from 35c.@42c. for fair to choice State; and 43c.@45c. for fancy lots. Little really fine Old stock available....Cheese is selling quite promptly, not only preventing any additions to the stock from current arrivals, but cutting down gradually the available supply. The export and home trade inquiry is fair. Prices show firmness. We quote new State Factory at 10c.@15½c.; State Dairy at 6c.@12c. And old product thus: 9c.@16½c. for ordinary to strictly choice State Factory, and 8c.@14½c. for State Dairy, and 12c.@16½c. for good to strictly choice Western Factory, ₩ lb., the outside prices for selections, in job lots.

SALTPETRE—Has been slow of sale at 7¼c.@7⅜c., gold, ₩ lb.

SOAP—Domestic product selling moderately at unchanged rates. Foreign very quiet. Castile quoted at 9⅜c.@9⅝c.; Colgate's Pale, 7½c.; Family, 8½c., and No. 1 at 6¾c., ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been decidedly more active since our last; refiners have been liberal purchasers, especially late last evening, and prices have been again quoted a trifle firmer, closing in favor of sellors, who have been reserved in their offerings, particularly of good to prime refining goods. The trade inquiry has been for lots wanted for prompt use. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,232 hhds., and 573 boxes, including 2,903 hhds. fair to good refining Cuba (of which 2,610 hhds. were placed last evening) at 7⅝c.@8¼c.; 415 hhds. refining Porto Rico at 8⅛c.; 497 hhds. Centrifugal (of which 447 hhds. were sold late yesterday) at 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; 33 hhds. Syrup Sugar at 8¼c.; 72 hhds. Grocery Demerara and Porto Rico, at 9⅛c., &c.; 573 boxes clayed Havana at 7¾c.@8c.; 45 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7c., and (late yesterday,) 467 hhds. Melado at 5½c. ₩ lb. We now quote: Fair refining Cuba, 7⅝c.; good do., 8⅛c.; prime do., 8⅜c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock, 8⅛c.; Centrifugal Nos. 12 and 13, 8⅜c.@9⅜c. Refined Sugars have been in fairly active demand, with Powdered quoted at 11¾c.; Crushed at 11⅜c.; Granulated at 11⅛c.@11¼c.; A's, 10½c.@10⅝c., and Yellows at 9⅛c.@10c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW &c.—A brisk business has been reported in Tallow, mainly for shipment, at very full rates; sales equal to 457,000 lbs. at 8 11-16c.@9⅛c., chiefly at 9 1-16c.@9⅛c. for the best samples. Stearine quiet; 8,000 lbs. sold at 10c. for the best prime City, in tcs., and 9c. for No. 1 in hhds.

TEAS—There has been rather more inquiry for desirable lots, at about previous quotations; sales, 680 half chests Green, 2,720 half chests Japan, and 2,936 half chests Oolong on private terms.

TOBACCO—There has been a moderate movement noted in this line since our last, at about steady prices. Sales, 200 hhds. Kentucky, at 7c.@14½c.; 85 cases 1873 Pennsylvania Wrappers, on private terms; 59 cases 1872 Wisconsin, at 6c.; 100 cases 1871 sundries at 15c.@55c.; 50 cases 1870 sundries, at 8c.@10c.; and 200 bales Havana at 80c.@85c. per lb. We quote:

	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Lugs..........	7c. @8¼c.	7½c.@ 8½c.
Common to Medium Leaf..........	8½c.@9½c.	9c. @10½c.
Good Leaf..........	10c. @10½c.	11c. @ 12c.
Fine Leaf..........	11c. @12c.	12½c.@ 13c.
Select Leaf..........	12½c.@13c.	13½c.@ 15c.

And 1871 Seed Leaf thus: Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 11c.@14c.; Seconds, 12c.@25c.; Wrappers, 40c.@75c.; Selections, 60c.@75c.; New-York Fillers, 10c.@11c.; Wrappers, 18c.@35c.; Assorted lots, 11c.@14c.; Pennsylvania Fillers, 13c.@14c.; Wrappers, 22c.@80c.; Assorted lots, 15c.@25c.; Ohio Fillers, 8c.@9c.; Wrappers, 18c.@35c.; Assorted lots, 9½c.@12c.; Wisconsin lots, 8½c.@9c. Havana Tobacco as follows: 77½c.@$1 10, currency. Yara—Assorted, 90c.@$1. And Manufactured thus: Black Work, common to medium, 16c.@18c.; good and fine, 20c.@25c.; Bright Work, common, 20c.@25c.; good and fine, 30c.@45c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Dull and lower; sales, 150 bbls., in lots, at 91c.@92c., chiefly at 91c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A more active movement has been noted in the way of berth Freights, the engagements having been mainly of Grain, Cotton, Provisions and Oil-cake, but with some irregularity as to rates. In the way of charters, a better inquiry noted, especially for tonnage suited to the Grain and Petroleum, at somewhat steadier rates, with rather more call for vessels to arrive some weeks hence....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 100 hhds. Tallow, at 27s. 6d. ₩ ton; and, by steam, 32,000 bushels Corn, at 5¾d.; 16,000 bushels Wheat, at 5¾d.; 16,000 bushels Grain, at 5½d. ₩ bushel; 1,050 boxes Bacon, at 40s.; 4,000 boxes Cheese, at 45s.; 100 tons Oil-cake, 17s. 6d. ₩ ton....For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 7d. ₩ bbl.; 8,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 8½d. ₩ bushel, and, by steam, 8,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 9d. ₩ bushel; 400 pks. Provisions at 45s.; 20 cases Essential Oils at 50s., and 600 tons Oil-cake at 25s. ₩ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,200 bbls. Flour, part at 2s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; 23 bbls. Lard-oil at 35s....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 328 tons, hence with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum to the United Kingdom, at 6s. 6d., or, if direct, at 6s. 3d.; a British brig, 188 tons, hence, with about 1,000 bbls. Naphtha, at 8s. ₩ bbl....For Antwerp, by steam, 200 boxes Bacon, at 40s. ₩ ton; also, a British ship, 975 tons, with about 6,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 9d. ₩ bbl....For Havre or Bordeaux, an American bark, 605 tons, hence, with 3,500 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 6s. 6d. ₩ bbl....For the Continent, (excluding Dutch ports,) a British bark, 392 tons, hence, with about 6,500 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 9d. ₩ bbl....For Rotterdam, by steam, 16,000 bushels Wheat, from store, vessel to haul, at 11d. ₩ bushel....For Gottenburg, a Norwegian brig, 290 tons, hence, with about 1,850 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 7s. 1½d. ₩ bbl....For the River Platte, a British bark, 449 tons, (now here,) with Lumber, from St. Stephen, at $55 and primage....For Newburyport an American schooner, 154 tons, hence, with coal at $2 20 ₩ ton....For New-York a British brig, 424 tons, with coal, from Sydney, C. B., at $4 ₩ ton.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, May 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged; prices on private terms. Wheat active and higher, but irregular; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 25½@$1 25¾ for regular cash or seller June; No. 3 do., $1 18¾; rejected; 98½c.@99c. Corn steady; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 38c., cash; 40c. seller June; rejected, 34½c.@34¾c. Oats dull and declining; sales of No. 2 at 30¼c., cash; 32½c.@33c., seller June; rejected, 30½c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 68½c. for No. 2. Barley firm and scarce; sales of No. 2 Fall, regular, at 73c.@74c.; fresh, 83c. Pork unsettled and irregular; cash, nominally $17 12½@$17 25; seller June, sold at $17 20@$17 45, closed at $17 40. Lard quiet and unchanged at $9 10, seller June. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders sold at 6½c., loose; Sides nominally unchanged. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Sugar-cured Hams—Canvased sold at 14½c.@15c. Whisky firm and scarce at 88c. Freights quiet and unchanged. Receipts—5,500 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 70,000 bushels Corn, 45,000 bushels Oats, 3,300 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—3,500 bushels Wheat, 100,000 bushels Corn, 33,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 6.—Lake and rail imports for the last twenty-four hours: 8 115 bbls. Flour, 43,300 bushels Wheat, 203,867 bushels Corn, 38,500 bushels Oats. Exports by rail—6,400 bushels Wheat, 20,400 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats. Flour active; sales of Western Spring at $7 75@$8 25; Amber, $8 50@$9 25; White, $9 50@$10. Wheat scarce; sales of 700 bushels Western Spring, on track, at $1 52; 1,350 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, on track at $1 53; quoted Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 52@$1 55; Chicago No. 2 do. at $1 45; White Canada, $1 75@$1 90; White Michigan, $1 80@$1 90. Corn declined; sales, 1,500 bushels Toledo at 54c.; 400 bushels New No. 2 at 53c.; 3,000 bushels old No. 2 at 53c. Oats quiet; sales of 500 bushels Western Mixed at 45c. Barley steady; sales of 1,500 bushels Western, from store, at 88c.; quoted, Canada, 95c.@$1; No. 2 Western, 90c.@95c.; two-rowed State, 84c.@88c.; four-rowed State, 95c. Rye nominally 85c. Barley-malt firm at $1@$1 10 for Western; $1 10@$1 15 for prime Winter Western; $1 20@$1 25 for prime Canada. Rye-malt held at 95c.

BALTIMORE, May 6.—Flour dull; Howard-street Superfine $4 75@$6; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 50; do. Family, $8 25@$10 25; City Mills Superfine, $5@$6; do. Extra, $7 25@$9 50; do. Family, $9 75@$11 50; Western Superfine, $4 75@$6; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 50; do. Family, $8@$9 50. Wheat dull and lower; choice White, $2 05@$2 10; fair to prime do., $1 85@$2; choice Amber, $2 05@$2 07; good to prime Red, $1 90@$2; common to fair do., $1 70@$1 85; Western Red, $1 80@$1 90; do. Amber, $1 95@$2. Corn dull and depressed; Southern White, 68c.; do. Yellow, 65c.@66c.; Mixed Western, 63c.@64c. Oats quiet but firm; Southern, 50c.@51c.; Western Mixed, 49c.; do. White, 50c.@51c. Rye firm at 90c.@$1. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet but firm; Mess Pork, $19. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c.@9¾c. Bacon in improved demand; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13¾c.@15c. Lard unchanged. Western Butter steady; prime to choice Tub, 27c.@30c.

ST. LOUIS, May 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged; little doing. Wheat dull and lower; only small sample lots sold. Corn easier; No. 2 Mixed, 36½c.@37c. on the track, closing at 36½c.; 45c.@46c., sacked. Oats in fair demand and firm; No. 2, 32c. on the track; 35c.@35½c., sacked. Barley steady; No. 3 Spring, 65c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 68c.@70c. Whisky steady at 87c. Pork dull at $18 25@$18 50. Dry-salted Meats steady; Clear Sides, 9c. at Kansas City. Bacon dull; business small; Shoulders, 8c., seller this month—a decline; Clear Rib Sides held at 10¼c., cash, 10c. offered; small lots of Clear sold at 10¾c. Lard nominal. Live Hogs unchanged at $4 65@$5 15. Cattle quiet; inferior to common, $3@$3 60; fair to choice Beeves, $4@$6 25. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 55,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 Hogs.

LOUISVILLE, May 6.—Flour unchanged; Extra Family, $6 50. Wheat quiet; Red and Amber, $1 50@$1 55; White, $1 65@$1 67, on arrival; receipts light. Corn firm; shelled, sacked, and delivered, 55c. Oats steady; sacked, from store, 45c. Rye firm at 80c., on arrival. Barley—No. 1 Fall, 80c.@95c., on arrival. Provisions in fair demand. Pork, $18 50@$19. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.@10½c.; Clear Sides, 10⅝c., packed. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6½c.@7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c., loose; Hams, bulk, 11½c., loose. Sugar-cured and fancy, 14c.@15c.; plain, 13c.@13½c., packed. Lard—Tierces, 9⅛c.@10c.; kegs, 10½c.@11c. Steam, 9c.; small orders ¼c.@½c. higher. Whisky in fair demand and firmer at 88c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 6.—Flour unchanged; sales of 1,700 bbls. at $8 75 for No. 1 Spring, $9 15 for Amber Winter, $10 50 for White Winter, and $11 for Double Extra. Wheat steady; sales of 1,000 bushels of fair White Canada at $2; 1,200 bushels Amber Michigan at $1 90; 1 car of No. 2 Spring at $1 65. Corn steady; sales 2,400 bushels Western at 60c. Barley quiet; Upper lake Canada held at $1 05. Corn-meal, $1 25 for Bolted, $1 20 for Unbolted, ₩ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $25, ₩ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia, 61c.; to Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c. Receipts by Lake—46,000 bushels Wheat, 2,500 bushels Barley, 433,000 feet Lumber.

TOLEDO, May 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 89; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 90; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 73½; May, $1 74; June, $1 77¾; No. 1 Red, $1 80; No. 2 Red, $1 73@$1 74½; No. 3 Red, $1 63½. Corn, shade higher; High Mixed, spot, 48½c.; last half May, 48¾c.@47c.; June, 47c.; buyer May, 47c.; Low Mixed, 46c.@46½c.; Yellow, 47½c.; no grade, 45½c.; damaged, 40c. Oats firm; No. 1, 44½c.; No. 2, 39½c.; Michigan, 40c. Receipts—9,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 59,000 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, May 6.—Flour firm at $7 60@$7 85. Wheat firm at $1 70. Corn firm at 45c.@46c. Rye firm at 83c. Oats dull at 42c.@47c. Barley firm. Butter steady. Provisions quiet. Pork very quiet; nominally $18; sales at $18 50, buyer first half of August. Lard nominal and quiet; Steam, 9c.; Kettle, 9¼c.; offerings light. Bulk Meats quiet; buyers holding off; Shoulders held 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.@8⅞c. bid, 9c. asked; Clear Sides held 9¼c. Bacon quiet, but firm; Shoulders held 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅞c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c.; sales at 1-16c. lower. Whisky firm at 87c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—Petroleum firm; Refined, 20c.@20¼c.; Crude, 14¾c. Groceries unchanged. Provisions unchanged. Flour—Extra Family firmer, but not quotably higher; other grades dull and prices nominal. Wheat firm for prime Red, $1 95@$2; Amber, $2 05@$2 05; White Spring, $1 95. Rye held at 95c. Corn active; Yellow, 64½c.@65c. Mixed Western, 64c. Oats quiet and steady; White, 51c.@52c.; Mixed, 48½c.@50c. Whisky firm at 94c.

MILWAUKEE, May 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and declining; No. 1, $1 35; No. 2, $1 27½. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 31c. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 41c. Rye quiet and unchanged; No. 1, 63c. Barley in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Spring, 88c. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 10c.; to Oswego, 15c. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 47,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 148,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 6.—Wheat, limited milling demand; sales, one car No. 1 State Treadwell at $2. Rye quiet. Corn firmer; sales 500 bushels No. 1 High Mixed Western in store at 69c., and 124 bags Round Yellow at the same price. Barley—Market favors buyers. Oats in limited request; sales of one car State, in bags, at 52½c., and 750 bushels White State in bags, at 55½c.

DETROIT, May 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra White, $2; No. 1 White, $1 88@$1 89. Corn steady; Western, 37½c.@38c.; state, 39c. Freights to Oswego dull at 10c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—31,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

MEMPHIS, May 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and drooping at 57c.@58c. Oats firm at 44c.@45c. Pork firm and scarce at $19 50. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bacon dull and drooping at 8½c.@8¾c. for Shoulders; 10⅛c.@10¼c. for Sides.

CLEVELAND, May 6.—Wheat steady and unchanged; No. 1 Red held $1 75; No. 2 Red, $1 65. Corn in fair demand and firm; held 51c.@52c. Oats steady at 45c. for No. 1. Petroleum firm, but unchanged; moderately active.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 6.—Spirits of Turpentine lower; sales at 44c. Resin at $2 50 for No. 2. Crude Turpentine steady; $2 for Hard, $3 25 for Yellow Dip, $3 50 for Virgin. Tar quiet at $2 75.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 6.—Cotton—Demand moderate; Ordinary, 12¾c.; Good Ordinary, 15¾c.; Low Middling, 16¾c.; Middling, 18c.@18¼c.; net receipts, 2,132 bales; gross receipts, 2,143 bales; exports to the Continent, 3,565 bales; sales, 1,900 bales; last evening, 3,300 bales; stock, 150,377 bales.

GALVESTON, May 5.—Cotton quiet and weak; Good Ordinary, 14¾c.; net receipts, 341 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,646; coastwise, 709 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 47,463 bales.

GALVESTON, May 6.—Cotton dull and nominal; good Ordinary, 14½c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 566 bales; exports to Great Britain, 523 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 47,446 bales.

MOBILE, May 6.—Cotton weak; demand for good grades limited; good Ordinary, 15¼c.; Middling, 17½c.; net receipts, 597 bales; exports coastwise, 7 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 34,909 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 6.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 18¾c.@18⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 16¾c.; net receipts, 445 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 23,743 bales.

MEMPHIS, May 6.—Cotton, demand good; Low Middling, 17c.; receipts, 1,284 bales; shipments, 858 bales; stock, 35,173 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 6—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅜ for money and the account; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 92; 1867s, 94; 10-40s, 89½; new 5s, 89½. Erie Railway Shares, 51.

1½ P. M.—Consols for money, 93⅜. Erie Railway Shares, 50⅜.

5 P. M.—Consols closed unchanged. United States Bonds, new 5s, 89⅜. Erie Railway Shares, 50⅜.

PARIS, May 6.—Rentes, 54f. 37c.

LIVERPOOL, May 6—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened flat; Middling Uplands, 9d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay since the last report to the 5th inst. have been 36,000 bales. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 48,000 quarters, including 47,000 American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is heavy and declining. Middling Uplands, 8⅞d.@9d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d.@9⅛d. Sales, 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales are for speculation and export.

1½ P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, May and June, at 8⅞d.; from the same ports, deliverable July and August, at 8⅞d.; and from same ports, deliverable in May, at 8 11-16d. Provisions—Pork, 70s. ₩ bbl for new Mess.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is firmer; Wheat, 11s. 9d.@11s. 10d. ₩ cental for average California White. Corn, 27s. 6d. ₩ quarter.

3½ P. M.—Cotton—The market is irregular. The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull, and prices are rather lower for all articles.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston April or May, at 8¾d., and from same ports, deliverable in June, at 8 11-16d. Of the sales to-day, 5,000 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Corn for the past three days have been 8,000 quarters, including 7,000 quarters American.

LONDON, May 6—Evening.—Linseed-oil, £33 5s. ₩ ton. Spirits Turpentine opened at 41s, and closed at 40s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

ANTWERP, May 6.—Petroleum, 41f. for fine Pale American.

Conviction of the Policy Leader of Brooklyn.

Yesterday, in the Court of Special Sessions in Brooklyn, before Judge Moore, Andrew McClelland was placed on trial on an indictment charging him with being a common gambler. The defendant was recently the leader of the policy business, and his trial attracted unusual attention, the court-room being crowded by policy-dealers and others. The prosecution was conducted by Assistant District-Attorney Cullen, and the defense by Col. C. S. Spencer. The first witness was John Primrose, who is now awaiting trial on a similar indictment, but who, it is alleged, has been promised exemption on condition of testifying against his employer. He testified that, during January and February, he had been in McClelland's employ, at No. 16 Redhook-lane, and, with John Slack and McClelland, sold policy slips, for which he received from $18 to $25 a week. McClelland owned the place, took the money, and sometimes sold the slips himself. Several other witnesses testified, corroborated the first witness, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty. At the request of the counsel for the defense, sentence was deferred until Saturday. Mr. Cullen stated that he had endeavored to secure the conviction of McClelland, as he believed him to be the head of the policy business, but if his conviction would stop policy-playing, he should not press the other indictments against McClelland or against others who are indicted in the same connection.

Census of Liquor-Dealers.

Having been requested by the Board of Excise to furnish the Commissioners with information in regard to the liquor-dealers in the City, Superintendent Kelso yesterday issued the following General Order to the Captains of Police of the various precincts:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, May 6, 1873.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 113: You will make report to this office, arranged by street and number, on or before the 15th inst., of every place in your precinct where spirituous liquors, wine, ale, or beer, or any of them have been sold at any time during the past twelve months, in every case giving the full names of each person so engaged in selling, whether as sole proprietor or partner.

You will also, in each case, report distinctly on the following points:

1. Whether sales were made under authority of license, duly granted by Excise Commissioners of the County, or in defiance thereof.
2. Whether the places were kept open, or liquors of any kind were sold on Sundays or election days.
3. Whether the places were open for business between the hours of 1 A. M. and 5 A. M.
4. Whether females were employed as bar-tenders or waiters in the drinking-room.
5. Whether music or other extraneous attractions were introduced into the drinking-rooms.
6. What class of persons have been in the habit of frequenting the place.
7. Whether it has been necessary for the police to visit the place for the protection of the public peace. If so, how often?
8. Whether the proprietor has been arrested by the police since being engaged in this business. If so, how often, and on what charge.

JAMES J. KELSO, Superintendent.

GEO. W. DILKS, Inspector.

Suicide of a Cigar-Maker.

George Worms, a German cigar-maker, thirty-nine years old, committed suicide yesterday in the rooms occupied by himself and family, on the second floor of the tenement-house No. 300 Avenue A. For the last two months he had been drinking heavily, and coming home on Monday night, threatened to kill his wife. She left the room during the night. Mr. Ingell, a tenant residing on the third floor of the house, heard Worms' child, a little girl three years old, crying bitterly. He ran down-stairs just in time to prevent Worms cutting his daughter's throat with a carving knife. Mr. Ingell took the knife away from him and brought the little child to his wife. Yesterday, at 12 o'clock, Worms put a single-barreled pistol to his right temple and shot himself dead.

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SQUIRE'S LAST SHILLING—Mr. E. A. Sothern, Mr. J. B. Polk, Miss Effie Germon.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Mr. Geo. Clarke, Mr. Louis James, Miss Clara Morris.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—DADDY O'DOWD.—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Bella Pateman.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. C. W. Ravel, Miss Fanny Beane. Matinée at 2.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—MONTE CRISTO—Mr. Fechter, Mr. Wheatleigh, Miss Lizzie Price.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—AZRAEL—Messrs. Maffit, Bartholomew, Mlle. Lulu. Matinée at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—FROU-FROU—Miss Agnes Ethel.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LURLINE—Miss Lydia Thompson and Company.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—MACEVOY'S HIBERNICON—Panorama of Ireland.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club-rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The bill supplementary to the charter was passed to a third reading in the Senate last night, after being amended in most of its essential particulars. Section 15 of the bill, which makes the Commissioner of Public Works a member of the Board of Apportionment, was stricken out, on motion of Mr. WOODIN, and at the request, as was stated, of Mr. VAN NORT. Section 13 of the bill, raising the maximum amount of City work, which could be done otherwise than by contract from one to three thousand dollars, was, on motion of Mr. D. P. WOOD, fortified by certain safeguards, which may prevent gross abuses. The section of the original bill which put it in the power of heads of departments to discharge their subordinates without cause assigned, was stricken out in committee; and the equally objectionable section which allowed a revival of the corporation advertising swindle, shared the same fate. Altogether the bill as now passed is a very different measure from that which we have so freely criticised. Were it not for the absolutely useless and very probably dangerous device of fixing $3,000 as the limit for contract work, the bill would be of too little importance to call for either praise or censure.

There can be no doubt that SIR CHARLES DILKE and his seventy-six radical supporters in the House of Commons, last night, were right in their position regarding the very unequal distribution of political power in Great Britain. Leaving out of sight a large number of cases where the representation of the cities is swamped by that of rural constituencies, the three divisions of the Kingdom are very unequally treated in the matter of Parliamentary representation. A Parliamentary return issued last year puts the inequality in a still more striking light than the figures quoted from the speech of the member for Glasgow. The existing law allows England and Wales to return 493 representatives to the House of Commons, gives Scotland 60 and Ireland 105 representatives. Amended on the basis of population the law would restrict England and Wales to 476 representatives, would give Scotland 79 and Ireland 112 members of the House. This statement, however, brings out the injustice of the existing system much less fully than the simple fact cited by Mr. ANDERSON, that there were eight constituencies, with an aggregate of 1,840 voters, which had the same representation as eight others, with 289,000 voters.

Still, it would seem that the proper way to begin to reform the British electoral system was to assimilate the county, or rural franchise, to that of the towns and cities. It seems a monstrous anomaly that an urban voter should need only the qualification of being a householder, while a rural voter should be required to be owner of real estate yielding an annual income of at least $25, or tenant a house or lands of the minimum annual value of $60. Did the counties get justice, they would certainly return more members than they do, and of a less conservative class, though probably not so radical as SIR CHARLES DILKE and his friends might desire. The entire subject is one of those which the next Parliament will be compelled to deal with. The old anomalies partially removed by the last Reform bill keep growing with the gradual shifting of population. A constituency like that of Port Arlington, which sends a member to the House of Commons to represent 133 voters, is not a safe thing for any government to maintain in a free country.

As it was apparent that any changes would involve great danger to the measure on its return to the Assembly, the Senate is entitled to the public thanks for passing the Police Justices' bill just as it came from the Lower House. This important reform is now assured, as there can be no question of the action of the Governor upon it; and although it is not in precisely the shape we desired, we are convinced that it will secure all the results for which we hoped. Mayor HAVEMEYER will certainly nominate for these places gentlemen who enjoy public confidence, and the Board of Aldermen cannot afford to reject them. Any attempt to foist incompetent political hacks upon the community as police justices will merit and receive public condemnation. As to other and more strictly political places, there can be some excuse for urging party considerations; as to these no such plea should be advanced.

At the request of the Board of Excise, Superintendent KELSO has issued an order for the collection of information concerning the liquor-sellers of the City, which will afford valuable data to enable the new Commissioners to properly discharge their duties. From the character of the information sought, we judge it is the intention of the Commissioners to refuse licenses to persons who have kept disorderly places, and such action will certainly be expected of them by the public. If the disreputable dens are closed because of the inability of the proprietors to obtain licenses, the number of saloons will be very materially decreased, and a large amount of money saved. The mere existence of an Excise law is an admission of the necessity of some restriction upon the liquor traffic, but as the law has been administered here, the trade has been, in fact, without restraint. The new Commissioners are wisely taking steps to avoid this error of their predecessors.

Since it has become evident we cannot get all the amendments proposed by the late Constitutional Convention through the Legislature, the course suggested by Mr. PRINCE in the Assembly last evening should be adopted. There appears to be no serious objection to any of these amendments, except the one in relation to the method of forming the State Senate, and although this has appeared to us upon the whole as a great improvement, we are willing to lose it rather than not get the remaining absolutely essential changes. We hope, therefore, the amendments will not be postponed to the chances of an extra session, but will be taken up separately and acted upon without further delay. In this way very much that is necessary to the interests of the State can be saved, and what is lost can be regained at a future time.

The St. Louis Convention.

If the only purpose of the gathering of Western Congressmen at St. Louis is to enjoy the extreme pleasure of being the guests of that hospitable city, no possible objection can be raised to the project. And if the promised festivities are interrupted by some attention to serious business—of which there seems to be a little fear in various parts of the country—we do not think that harm must necessarily come of the interruptions. The demonstrative Westerner has for many years been accustomed to descant upon the natural resources of his section, and to discuss projects for their development—which is the serious business threatened—without doing any damage, and we are sure he can do it again with a like result. In fact, the sturdy common sense and resistless energy which have created a mighty empire in the West while a few have talked concerning what might be done, can be trusted to continue doing while the talk goes on.

To the professed object of the St. Louis Convention there will be no exception taken anywhere. Everybody admits that the West is crippled by inadequate and costly transportation to the markets of the world. We all know that the problem presented in this fact is one that must be satisfactorily solved, or the whole nation will be injured. We all desire, as one means toward the profitable consumption of surplus productions, that the manufacturing capacities of the West shall be increased. There will be rejoicing everywhere over every line of transportation which is added to the existing ones. There will be only honor and gratitude to the public benefactors who accomplish these things by practical work. Both may even be due to those who only make suggestions in after-dinner speeches, and in this view of the case the St. Louis Convention may do a public service.

But we must protest against the method which is proposed by some for accomplishing these things, and to the tone in which that method is urged in some quarters. The West is made to say practically, by some of its indiscreet friends, that in connection with its natural allies having control of Congress, its canals must be dug and its railroads constructed by the National Government. This may not be explicitly demanded by the projectors of the proposed convention, but such is certainly the spirit which has been made to pervade the call as read in the light of some of the public comments upon it. We do not believe that it is necessary to say to the great body of the Western people that it is not the business of the General Government to dig canals nor to build railroads. We went into this business to a certain extent in connection with the Pacific Railroad, and the result was corruption which has done us almost irreparable injury. The Government cannot engage in such enterprises without almost certainly meeting a credit mobilier scandal, or even more serious evils in the end, and it should be restricted in the future to the exercise of its legitimate functions.

It will hardly do to say that as the Government furnishes light-houses to the coast of the East, and improves its harbors, it must help to provide the West with canals. The one is a duty of Government which it cannot evade, and the performance of which confers no benefit upon individual interests; the other has been considered foreign to the purpose of Government, and even if it were not so, is of doubtful propriety. And we object chiefly to the tone in which these demands upon the national treasury are made. Judging from the language of some of the advocates of this movement, there is a disposition to advance in behalf of the commercial interests of a section the slave-holder's plea that might makes right. There is always danger in sectional action upon sectional interests; out of that came the gigantic war from which we have scarcely emerged. We are not convinced that any considerable portion of the people have any desire to raise issues which may threaten the peace of the nation in the future.

The more zealous advocates of the St. Louis movement might adopt a better policy to secure the relief the West needs and should receive. Instead of agitation and combinations to secure governmental action, they should appeal to the self-interest of all sections. The individual resources within the nation are amply sufficient to do all that is necessary for the West, and there is no more doubt of their willingness than of their ability. The idea that seems prevalent in the West that the capital of the East is sullenly locked up against their enterprises, has no foundation in fact. Capital goes where it will meet with a fair return, and the East is as fully interested in the prosperity and continued development of the West as is the West itself. Instead, then, of threats that are dangerous, if they are not silly, let those who are agitating this matter show the capital awaiting employment that their enterprises are feasible, will yield a fair return, and will attain the desired end. There will then be no necessity for venturing on the hazardous experiment upon which some of the exponents of public opinion in the West seem determined.

The Story of a Banking-House.

Mr. NATHAN APPLETON, of Boston, special partner in the house of BOWLES BROS. & CO., has published a long letter with reference to the affairs of that unpleasantly famous firm. His own connection with it began in 1869. He had become intimately acquainted with the managers, Mr. CHARLES BOWLES and Mr. HENRY C. STETSON, in Paris during a stay of several months spent in waiting for a diplomatic appointment which never came. The combined influence of the bankers' agreeable manners and his own disgust with the result of his political venture impelled Mr. APPLETON to seek some active occupation, and he accepted a proposition to become a special partner with BOWLES BROS. & CO. Mr. APPLETON probably knew what he was about in the arrangement he then made, and as he had ample opportunity to measure the value of his partners' energy and business capacity, it is hardly within the province of any third person to find fault with his way of doing business. But it is very plain, from Mr. APPLETON'S own story, that he furnished about all the money capital the new firm had. "The capital," he says, "was fixed at $200,000, of which the stock in trade, leases, good-will, and continuation of the business of the old firm were to represent one-half, and I was to furnish the other half in cash any time during a year from date." This agreement was duly carried out. On this cash capital of $100,000, with the aid of the fixtures and leases of the old firm, the new house had offices in Paris, London, Geneva, New-York, and Boston. The business was conducted with untiring energy and great éclat. During the Franco-German war, which followed immediately on the completion of the partnership, the doors of the bank in Paris were never closed, and the members of the firm strove to the uttermost to care for all the wants of their customers. Whatever industry, ingenuity, knowledge of affairs, courtesy, and a general feeling of helpfulness could do to make the firm successful and popular, was done. Unfortunately, all these qualities do not stand in the stead of prudence, unswerving integrity, and a cash reserve, as requirements for a sound banking business.

Excited by the volume and momentum of the business which the firm managed to get through with, Mr. CHARLES BOWLES—who seems to have been the ruling spirit of the concern—was revolving a scheme for the indefinite extension of their transactions. His notion was to found a "joint-stock company, an international banking and express company, with its administrative headquarters at Geneva, and with branch offices and correspondents at the principal cities of Europe and America. The grand idea of this was to be the free and cheap circulation of men and money and merchandise—something to supply all the wants of the traveling community of any nation. He hoped later that it might end in a system of joint national banks, at the principal centres of commerce and travel in the world, with Geneva as a general clearing-house." On the pathway toward this glittering goal, some few steps were taken. An organization was made under the title of the "American Joint National Agency, Limited," by distributing the various offices for the most part among the members of the firm. Considerable business seems to have been drummed up. Some changes were made in July, 1872, in the agency, which dropped the name of "American." It does not appear from Mr. APPLETON'S statement that any considerable amount of money was subscribed. The "Joint National Agency" seems to have been the house of BOWLES BROS. & CO. partly out of the chrysalis state and pretty well into the butterfly stage.

But the end of all the dreaming and scheming came very suddenly, and from a source which was not properly provided for in Mr. CHARLES BOWLES' magnificent plan. The men and women who had deposited money with the bank wanted to draw it again in considerable quantities. That fatal obstruction in the path of financial glory—pay-day—came, and the BOWLES structure went to pieces like a soap-bubble. Mr. APPLETON puts the case very naively: "The crowd of travelers returning to America," he says, "during the Autumn months, drawing large sums of money on letters of credit, always brought a heavy strain upon the resources of BOWLES BROS. & CO. at that season of the year. This year, with the greatly increased business and tightness of the money market, both in Europe and America, it was heavier than ever before, and proved too heavy for the house."

Mr. APPLETON concludes by stating that the firm does not even yet know its liabilities, nearly six months after its failure; and that it will not pay more than from thirty to fifty per cent. of them. He adds that BOWLES BROS. & CO., "it is not to be supposed, will be altogether dispirited by their failure." Perhaps not, but how about the unfortunate victims of misplaced confidence in the integrity of BOWLES BROS. & CO.? Are we to infer that the condition of their spirits is a matter of minor importance?

Free Labor in Zanzibar.

Sir BARTLE FRERE'S mission to Zanzibar, having for its object the suppression of the slave trade on the eastern coast of Africa, is reported, for the present, at least, to have failed. This not altogether unlooked-for but still unwelcome result is ascribed to the obstinate prejudices of the Arab residents, who represent the chief business interests of the island, and whose opposition, it is hinted, has been stimulated by representatives of other European powers, jealous of the preponderating influence in that quarter that England would acquire by success. This sounds plausible, certainly, and we must in all probability resign ourselves to the temporary lapse of a movement which carried with it the sympathies and hopes of the entire Christian world.

There is consolation, however, in the belief, which there is good reason to indulge, that the check is not permanent; and that the efforts for the abolition of this infamous traffic, nowhere crueler or more revolting than as conducted at Zanzibar, will ultimately be crowned with success. The people there have fortunately under their eyes an example of the advantages of free labor, which cannot fail in the end to influence minds wherein arguments of abstract humanity would excite only derision and contempt. In a memorandum addressed to the home Government soon after his arrival, Sir BARTLE FRERE gives an elaborate description of the estate of Capt. FRASER, who has conclusively proved that slavery is not only inhuman, but also as an instrument of labor exceedingly unprofitable. Eight years ago Capt. FRASER, then of the Indian Navy, bought, at a place called Kokotoni, some 2,500 acres of what SIR BARTLE FRERE describes as being at that time an unimproved rice swamp. The prospect for working this into anything like a paying state of cultivation might have disheartened the most sanguine of men. The only available labor was that of negro slaves, who, by long prescription, worked only four days in the week. These people were of the most degraded and worthless class. Religion or morality was unknown among them; marriage, as a social tie, was not recognized, and children, by a singular and suggestive approach of savage ignorance to the corruption of our fashionable civilization, were regarded as incumbrances, to be destroyed without compunction before or after birth. The parental instinct seemed doubly wanting, and disease and infertility brought sad diminution to the profits of the most careful proprietor.

With material such as this it was not a promising task to undertake the cultivation of a Zanzibar rice swamp, prolific chiefly in deadly malaria. Yet, Capt. FRASER undertook it with such good effect that in eight years he has made of Kokotoni not only the most valuable estate, but also the healthiest residence on the island. And the result, Sir BARTLE FRERE thinks, is chiefly due to the freedom which Capt. FRASER at the beginning conferred upon his workpeople. Of these he has about 500 residing on the property, and they form in all respects a very striking contrast to the slave population of the island. Little by little they have become imbued with notions of order, decency, and regularity. They grew self-respecting and energetic, at the same time that they acquired a full sense of the value of independence, so much so that "they have at various times, and occasionally in a manner inconvenient to Capt. FRASER, manifested a strong desire to assist their enslaved fellow-countrymen to recover their freedom." On these, too, their example has operated beneficially. The slaves in Zanzibar, as already mentioned, have by long custom "two days in the week to themselves—Thursday and Friday. These days they very generally spend in idleness; but, in the neighborhood of Kokotoni, Capt. FRASER'S practice of paying regular money-wages has induced a habit in the slaves on neighboring estates of going to work at Kokotoni on their holidays; and he has at times had as many as 600 candidates for work on the same day." It should be added that all the various departments of this large property are managed by native headmen, "with only a very general supervision from a European manager."

But the most interesting fact presented by Sir BARTLE FRERE in this very interesting report must be given in his own words:

> "It has been confidently and persistently affirmed, as an excuse for defending a constant importation of fresh slaves from the mainland, that the slave population of Zanzibar is infertile, and would die out in a few years, if not steadily replenished by bringing fresh slaves from the interior of Africa.
>
> "Of the fact there can, I believe, be little doubt. Slaves in Zanzibar have few children except under specially favorable circumstances, and, taken as a body, would, as asserted, soon die out if no fresh slaves were brought into the island. The question is whether this infertility is due to climate or other similar causes, or is it in any way connected with the status of slavery."

The latter cause, Sir BARTLE FRERE concludes, is emphatically pointed at by the results of Capt. FRASER'S management. Troops of "healthy-looking, well-fed children of all ages under eight and nine," and numbering nearly 160 in all, were encountered in passing through the estate, and the repugnance to children characteristic of the Zanzibar slaves has alike passed away. But it is a curious nut for the cracking of those sociologists who believe in the predominance of the sacred maternal instinct, "that the first marks of an anxiety to have children about them, as desirable additions to what they possessed, were remarked by Capt. FRASER among the men. The women followed, and are not, he thinks, now at all behind their husbands in looking upon their children as natural and desirable additions to the comforts and [illegible] of their homes; but in the [illegible] of his primitive court for the adjustment of matrimonial as of all other disputes, it was the husband who generally appeared the more anxious of the two to see his children grow up around him."

We have not space to remark upon all that is of value in this entertaining and instructive paper. But the influence of such a success, one would think, must, in time, affect the most stubborn defenders of slavery in Zanzibar. It certainly presents suggestions worth studying to those land owners in the South, who find it impossible to deal with freed labor, and who give forth from time to time such plaintive wails over the death of the "patriarchal institution."

James L. Orr.

By the death of Hon. JAMES L. ORR, of South Carolina, the nation has lost one of the most valuable of its public men. His course since the war has done much to soften the asperities left by the conflict, and the example he set in the unqualified acceptance of the results of the contest was worth more to his country than has ever been admitted. Almost alone among the men of the South prominent before the war, who gave an earnest and zealous support to the Government at its close, the effect of his course upon the people of his section undoubtedly did much to aid in the pacification of the country. The death of Judge ORR, just as he had entered a new and more elevated field of usefulness and honor, will be sincerely regretted. What he was before the rebellion, what he might have been but was not during the rebellion, is forgotten in the later and vital service he had the patriotism and ability to render his distracted country.

In his life Judge ORR illustrated the truth, that the opportunities of the Republic are unlimited. Coming to public life without unusual advantages, he became even in his early manhood one whom the proud aristocracy of South Carolina delighted to honor. A member of the State Legislature at twenty-three, when that body was a close corporation of the bluest blood of the Commonwealth, and sent to Congress at a time when South Carolina limited her choice of public servants to a small and very select circle, the marks of popular confidence he received were tributes to his personal worth. A man of remarkably impressive presence, rare eloquence, great force of character, singular originality, and warm sympathies, his chief hold on the respect and confidence of the people was his unbending probity. JAMES L. ORR kept his conscience so clear and bright, it could mirror his inmost life to the gaze of all the world, without causing him a single pang. More than all his eloquence and grace, more than his intellectual strength, this quality placed him and kept him among the foremost men of his time.

Indoctrinated to some extent, as was inevitable, with the views of his State, yet gifted with the foresight to see the dangers they involved, sympathizing with the toiling millions, yet convinced that slavery was the best estate for the negro, and having a strong love for the Union as it had come down from the Fathers of the Republic, his public life before the rebellion was full of seeming contradictions. He was a Democrat of the most pronounced type, but yet a Democrat who thought slavery could be preserved and the Union maintained by compromises. He made the mistake natural and common to his section, of underrating the forces arrayed against the institutions and political theories of his State. It was certain that such a man as he would drift on the waves of civil war just as he did. Striving to the last to avert the conflict by puling compromises which men of clearer vision knew to be impossible, he naturally went with his section, but his heart not being in the struggle, he gained no distinction in its councils.

It was not until the conflict was ended that the great opportunity of his life came. Previous to that time he had been merely the successful politician; then he became a statesman. He saw and appreciated the needs of the South, and at the price of temporary obloquy he put himself in the van of a humiliated people to lead them into perfect accord with their conquerors. He knew that until the Southern people had become indoctrinated with political ideas to which they were entire strangers, there was no hope for the pacification and rehabilitation of the South, and to this end he directed his powerful personal influence. By precept and example he labored to build up a national feeling in the South upon an entirely new basis, and how much he did toward it can only be appreciated when we remember how great was the repugnance at the close of the war in his section, to cordial relations with the "Yankee" Government. The spectacle of JAMES L. ORR in active sympathy with that Government, taking office under it, and laboring for it, did more than any other one thing to lessen that feeling. Because of the great services he rendered during the trying ordeal of reconstruction, he must be classed among statesmen and gratefully remembered by his country.

MINOR TOPICS.

It was announced in Court yesterday by the noted WM. F. HOWE, counsel for the homicide NIXON, that he would apply for a [illegible] proceedings to every judge accessible [illegible] now and the day fixed for his client's execution—May 16. In this case the prisoner has had the benefit of ingenious and experienced counsel, whose claims for a stay of proceedings have been carefully reviewed by two of our ablest judges. Is it not plain that the system which allows the same claims to be presented again and again to judges of precisely equal rank is so far both a cumbrous and expensive one? It may add to the chances of the prisoner's escape, but the community hardly requires that.

The railways controlled by Mr. VANDERBILT upon his customary penny-wise and pound-foolish policy are noted for the extortionately high rates of commutation which are charged along their routes. The Erie Railway, by furnishing commutation tickets at a cheaper rate than any other road, has built up the whole country between Port Jervis and this City, thus adding immensely to its freight and passenger business. By a like wise liberality the New-Jersey Central Railroad and the Flushing and North-side Railroad have attracted residents from the City to the villages along their routes. OLIVER CHARLICK'S Long Island Railroad and Mr. VANDERBILT'S roads have followed a different policy, and have suffered in consequence. People who would otherwise settle along the routes of those roads are driven into New-Jersey or Flushing, simply because of the enormous rates of commutation which VANDERBILT and CHARLICK maintain.

Capt. WILLIAMS, of the *Atlantic*, has printed a defense in part of his management of his ship. It is a reply to a communication from one of the Pilot Commissioners of Halifax. It is in unfortunate taste throughout, and concludes:

> "I wish to say, through the medium of what at once protects and defends us, that there were on board the ill-fated steam-ship *Atlantic* as able a set of navigators and seamen and officers as ever navigated a ship, or sat as a Pilot Commissioner."

This is about as bad as it could be. One would suppose that the burden Capt. WILLIAMS carries on his conscience might have kept him in silence. It is his only resource.

We confess to some surprise at the announcement of the *Evening* [illegible] that "the distinguished and humble dead alike seem to be passing from the public stage." Until this extraordinary piece of news, we had not received the slightest intimation that any of our dead, either distinguished or humble, were kept for any length of time on any stage, public or private. We were also under the impression that they were carried off, but it seems they are "passing from" these places, and they must present a spectacle of singular interest. As, however, there is a doubt about the matter, the Board of Health should pay some attention to it. There is grave danger in allowing the dead to remain unburied for a protracted period, now that hot weather is coming on.

Dr. JANES, in a report on "the practical lessons of the recent prevalence of small-pox, with reference to its prevention in the future," read before the National Health Association at Cincinnati, advocates a system of hospital-treatment which we should be glad to see fairly tried. In order that hospitals might come to be regarded as "havens of rest and refuge, and even luxury, by the afflicted," he would have them managed less economically. With the assurance of being cared for by "trained nurses, and especially skilled physicians, many persons in good circumstances, when smitten with small-pox, would prefer them to their own homes." What a contrast an institution of this character would offer to the Blackwell's Island Small-pox Hospital! The very thought of having to go through the horrors of that place, as is well known, has killed many a patient. The orgies of the drunken, incompetent nurses have been described in these columns, as have also the brutal practices of the porters and other attendants. Under the new Board of Charities the abuses so frequently complained of are pretty sure to be corrected; but if their correction could be made an excuse for trying the method of Dr. JANES, the public would be better satisfied, and the benefit derived would, we are sure, more than balance the additional cost entailed.

VERMONT RAILROADS.

Close of the Investigation—The Honor of Everybody Concerned Vindicated.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., May 6.—The hearing before the Legislative Committee on the charges against the Vermont Central Railroad was resumed this morning. The attorney for the committee, after putting in documentary evidence, stated that he had nothing more to offer.

The counsel for the trustees said that as the very searching investigation had not developed any evidence whatever to show that the trustees had been guilty of the charges preferred, they would not bring forward any testimony to prove their innocence. They desired to leave the testimony with the committee without argument. The attorney employed by the committee then expressed a desire of being heard. The committee, after consultation, said that they would adjourn for several weeks, and when the evidence was in print would come together and give a hearing to any individual whose name had been made public in connection with the investigation, and they would listen to anything that Mr. Davenport, the attorney employed by the State, might have to say at the present time. Mr. Davenport made a speech which occupied about three hours, so personal in its nature that counsel for the trustees said that they would not belittle themselves by making any reply. Mr. Davenport subsequently apologized for his attack upon Ex-Gov. Stewart.

The investigation is closed. During the hearing not one of the security-holders appeared before the committee, nor has the Senator who introduced the resolution under which the investigation was ordered. It appears in the evidence that the accounts of the trustees up to June 1, 1872, have been examined and audited by the committee of the bondholders who appeared and gave testimony to that effect. The hearing has excited intense interest, and it may be said of the committee that they have done this work thoroughly; and it may also be said of the trustees that they have shown a disposition to render every possible facility to the committee. There is no evidence of fraud or speculation. While the trustees have employed counsel to resist adverse legislation, and to protect the trust, there is no evidence that any improper influence has been brought to bear upon the Legislature. The result of the investigation is looked upon as a complete vindication of the honor of all concerned.

The Brooklyn Charter.

The charter prepared by the Committee of One Hundred formed the leading topic of discussion in political circles, in Brooklyn, yesterday, and the general opinion seemed to be that it would pass substantially in the form in which it was presented in the Senate by Senator Perry. A committee of members of the Committee of One Hundred went to Albany on the afternoon train to urge its passage, as it was understood that it would come before the Legislature to-day.

CUBA.

Doings of the Casino—Progress of the War—The Insurrection [illegible]—Miscellaneous Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, May [illegible].

Last Sunday's session at the Casino was extremely interesting. Mr. Juan Ortega, the editor of the *Juan Palomo*, [illegible] desired to know what had been the result of the interview which some of the members had held with the Captain-General. As the result of the interview had been [illegible] by the Alfonsist and Carlist organs, the explanation afforded was very weak. Thereupon, Mr. Ortega threw a bombshell into the enemy's camp, by inquiring by whom and by what right the Porte [illegible] Commissioner had been nominated. The Casino, he said, was not a government, and according to its statutes not even a political club; nobody had a right to speak or act on behalf of the members of the Casino without first obtaining their approbation. The late King of Cuba, Julian Zulueta I., vainly attempted to explain matters, and when he had to reply to the inquiry as to why the Casino had not congratulated the Republic on its advent to power in Spain, having although not an Indian wallah-wallah'd and salaamed every preceding government at [illegible], the great man answered meekly that former governments had been saluted because such a proceeding had been advised at Madrid as the right thing. The Republicans at the meeting [illegible] the fallen king, who acknowledged in such [illegible] manner that he did not even know enough to be polite to another government without being ordered to act by his ambassador. The ball is rolling, and, no matter how soon its course may be stopped, some good will have been done. When a people once gets [illegible] enough to ask questions it is high time for those who kept it in ignorance, who robbed it of [illegible] gains under the guise of patriotism, and who oppose its further progress and enlightenment, to submit to those who desire to advance it, or else to pack up and leave.

THE WAR.

Even the Havana Press acknowledges that affairs for the Spaniards are in a worse condition in the upper country than they were fifteen months ago. Valmaseda knew the ground, his countrymen, and the enemy. With the means at his command, he placed the [illegible] in a tight place; and, if the "valiant [illegible] heroic" volunteers (vide *Diario* [illegible]) Department had only come [illegible] and taken the field, the revolution might now be a thing of the past. But fighting is not what they were organized for, and they say, "We must protect the cities and maintain the peace thereof; the soldiers are the men to do the fighting." Many chiefs of the volunteers, however, did fight. They carried on a paper war against Valmaseda, until the latter became so disgusted as to resign. During the administration of [illegible] had to worse, and now [illegible] brought Gen. [illegible] is trying to regain some of the lost ground by reorganizing and infusing new life into the army. Brigadier Juan Burriel has been appointed Commanding General of the Eastern Department, with Brigadiers Sabas Marin, Menduiña, Morales Rios, and Col. Arias as brigade commanders. Gen. Fajardo continues in command of the Central Department, having as his brigade chiefs Weyler, Chinchilla, Aldanesi, and Armiñan. Gen. Portillo retains the Cinco Villas, with Acosta and Espinosa as brigade commanders. All these officers have been in Cuba for many years, and nearly all have served in the field since the beginning of the revolution.

The Havana journals dilate on the Modoc war, and enjoy the fun of being able to retaliate on the Yankee Press, because the troops could not destroy the Modocs at once in the lava beds. But contrary to their intentions, this very Modoc question furnishes the best proof of the slight chance which the Spaniards have of subduing the insurgents. If 1,000 or more well-fed United States soldiers are required to capture or destroy sixty American Modocs, how many half-starved Spanish soldiers are required to destroy or subdue 6,000 Cuban Modocs? The circumstances are very similar, and if the jabbering Cuban patrioteros abroad only corrected their inherited tendency to try and "boss" everything, and, instead of calling themselves ambassadors, attended to their fighting countrymen, the Spaniards would soon learn the difference of their antagonists being well or badly provided with arms and ammunition. That the Cubans not only march about with almost perfect liberty, and that they frequently attack and destroy fortified settlements, or thrash a Spanish column, is very true, but the rumors of the taking of Manzanillo, the capture of Gen. Portillo, and other inventions of the same kind, tend to cast discredit upon what little trustworthy information a correspondent may receive from sympathisers in the cities.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The Marquis of Campo Santo, late Civil Judge at Santiago de Cuba, has been summarily dismissed by the Republican Government, because he misused his position to favor the Pro-slavery Party, by acting as President of the Cuba Casino, and agent of the League....Gen. Caballos, the friend of the wealthy, subject of King Julian, and enslaver of free Chinamen, left for Spain on the 28th ult., being accompanied on board by the elite of the Ultra Pro-slavery Party....The old Key West cable has been recovered by the Dacia, in two days. Grappling for the new cable will continue, and the Dacia is expected to lay a third cable. This last is intended to connect with the Cuba cable, so as to transmit telegrams direct from Lake City to Kingston, a very necessary proceeding considering that very few of the employés on the English cable are real operators....The *Voz de Cuba* again advertises runaway slaves, and slaves for sale and to hire. The *Tribuno* would like to sell the owners of the *Voz* as slaves, and show them what slavery is....The *Voz* complains of the dismissal of so many Government employés. As the new comers are Republicans, they are naturally treated as enemies by the *Voz*, which never had anything to say heretofore on the subject....An attempt will soon be made to start a Republican journal on a large scale, and some of the ultras are willing to aid in its establishment, in order to destroy the *Tribuno*, and end its bitter attacks.

QUASIMODO.

Annual Meeting of the American Medical Association at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 6.—The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the American Medical Association commenced here this morning. There were 350 delegates present, representing nearly every State in the Union. Dr. J. W. Yandall, of Louisville, the retiring President, called the Association to order at 11 o'clock, and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. McColl, of St. Louis. Dr. J. S. Moore, of St. Louis, then delivered a brief address, cordially and heartily welcoming the delegates, after which Dr. Yandall introduced Dr. Thomas M. Logan, of Sacramento, Cal., President for the present year, who took the chair. The report of the local Committee of Arrangements, recommending the order of business, and detailing the list of entertainments for the week, was read, after which President Logan delivered a lengthy address. The committee to select officers for the ensuing year was then appointed, after which the convention adjourned.

The business of the session will consist mainly of reports by special committees on subjects of interest only to the medical profession. The convention will be divided into sections, and these reports will be spread before them in separate sessions.

The Association of Medical Editors, an outgrowth of the American Medical Association, met last night, and, after some routine business, listened to an able address by President Parvin.

The Fifty-Seventh Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 6.—The reunion of the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Regiment was held here to-day. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, Capt. John H. Cook, of Boston; Vice-Presidents, F. M. Harrington, of Northborough, and Wm. F. Bullard, of Westborough; Secretary and Treasurer, J. Brainard Hall, of New-York City.

JOAQUIN MILLER.

The Poet of the Sierras under the Shadows of Shasta—His Life Among the Modocs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Eugene City, Oregon,
Wednesday, April 23, 1873.

About two years ago the world was impressed with the genius of a new American poet; one who, not seeking to become known on his own soil, or not meeting here with the encouragement he desired, went to England and startled English critics from their cynicism and unbelief by the wild pulsings of life on the Pacific, as described in Joaquin Miller's "Songs of the Sierras."

The volumes of his poems published in Boston bearing that name had, as an appendix, some pages of English praise and some extravagant biographical sketches of the poet's life. According to these statements, which were transmitted from England to the New-York *Evening Post*, Joaquin Miller was a rover among the mountains with hunters and Indian fighters when he was a mere lad of thirteen or fourteen years of age, and soon afterward was participating in Indian forays, perhaps in Indian massacre, and was counted such an outlaw that a price was set on his head, dead or alive.

I have the volume of poems before me now, and as I read I cannot resist the smile at the glamour of romance cast over the poet's life by his enthusiastic admirers. Only lately I have met by chance those who have volunteered facts in the early history of Joaquin Miller that possess something of interest, and the publication of them will not be an invasion of the sanctity of private life, or reprehensible, in view of the statements which have been published to the world in connection with his works, and which must, therefore, have had his sanction.

The Modoc war has startled the world, and anything pertaining to the Modocs has unusual interest. So it was that, a day or so since, a person with whom I was conversing suddenly said:

Joaquin Miller used to be with the Modocs; he ran away from school when he was a boy, and went off down there, and was with them several years.

With the remembrance of the tales of the aforesaid appendix fresh in my mind, I proceeded to glean the particulars, and only a few days later I gathered additional facts from another person who had also been a schoolmate of Miller's. When at the age of about sixteen he left home and ran away. The cause of that hasty leaving was the old story of a good thrashing administered by the father, and not received as wholesome by the son. Heiner Miller ran away from the vicinity of Eugene City, where I write this, and made his way 300 miles to the south. What he did at first my informant did not know, but in a couple or so years afterward the two schoolmates met under the shadows of snow-crowned Shasta, in Northern California. My informant was hunting cattle, which he was herding in the foot-hills of the range, to the eastward of Shasta, on the head-waters of the Sacramento River. It was in the year 1857 or 1858; he had been pasturing extensive herds in that vicinity, and was looking up strays when he accidentally met Miller. The Poet of the Sierras wore a semi-civilized costume. His hat was a Spanish sombrero, a snuff-colored, wide-brimmed beaver, with stiff rim; very fashionable among the native Californians. His check suit badly needed washing, and its sedate tone was relieved by the bright red of a silk sash worn in the true Mexican style, with a twist around the waist, and the fringed ends dangling at the left side. His nether garments were velveteen, buttoned up to the foot on the outside. Of course he had a rather rakish Indian mount, with the belted spurs jingling a chime as he rode.

He was glad to see his schoolmate, who accepted the invitation to ride up the gulch, to the Indian village where his home was, and take dinner. The dinner was of venison and trout, and the cooking was in rather primitive style. The cook was a primitive article also; the meal was prepared by an Indian girl, mother of a half-breed half-year-old that toddled by her side. Miller sings in his songs of his Indian bride, and the Modoc girl in question was about his own age, and he was possibly not more than eighteen. She was possessed of a fair average of Indian beauty, and that is not much to boast of. They occupied a rude log-cabin, which had a neat covered opening that answered for a door; the one room was in size about 12 by 14 feet; it had no chimney, but a convenient opening in the roof let out part of the smoke, and the fire on which the dinner was cooked was centrally situated underneath. The roof was of poles, covered with thatch, and a neat covering of earth held down the thatch.

Miller's cabin was the most pretentious edifice in the village, and the young adventurer was a personage of importance among the Siwashes, and was treated with great consideration. The Indian hostess was perfectly at home on her dirt floor, and the straw and blankets in one corner showed unmistakably where the family couch was made. She was dressed in the scant gear common to Indian women, but her face was toned by three blue points down the chin, and dull, red paint spots on the face. He wore his long, yellow hair loose to the shoulder, and certified that it had not been cut for a year and a half.

The Indian village was situated in a mountain gulch, and consisted of half a dozen round wickiups made of skin-tents rising to a point, the earth inside being scooped out and thrown against the sides. The smoke found its way out through the central hole. As to Miller's being an outlaw during his episode among the aborigines, the story is not without foundation. The McLeod River Shastas, or Modocs, were not over virtuous, and it is currently believed that they could rob or steal and perhaps murder upon occasion. That Miller participated with them in their horse-stealing and other marauding I am not prepared to believe, but it is said that he once rode a stolen horse into Shasta, and was pursued by the sheriff with a writ of arrest. The sheriff was shot off his horse with a wound in the thigh, and the pursued man escaped to the mountains, and it was not safe to attempt to arrest him among his Indian allies. After Miller's return to civilization he was in the habit of giving particulars of his adventures among the Indians to his friends, and these facts were narrated to me by one to whom he thus told them. In his poem of "Even So" this life in the wigwam, under the shadows of Shasta, is sketched by the poet himself in the most romantic picturing. Years had passed, so many, that distance must have lent enchantment to the deserted wigwam and the deserted Indian girl, though she had doubtless consoled herself for his absence as the heart of the Indian woman so easily does.

No, not so lonely now—I love
A forest maiden: she is mine;
And on Sierras' slopes of pine,
The vines below, the snows above,
A solitary lodge is set
Within a fringe of watered fire;
And there my wigwam fires burn,
Fed by a round, brown, patient hand.
That small brown faithful hand of hers
That never rests till my return.
There are no sea-gems in her hair,
No jewels fret her dimpled hands,
And half her bronzen limbs are bare;
But round brown arms have golden bands,
Broad, rich, and by her cunning hands
Cut from the yellow virgin ore,
And she does not desire more.
I mean the beaded wampum belt
That she has wove—the sable pelt
That she has fringed red threads around;
And in the morn, when men are not,
I wake the valley with the shot
That brings the brown deer to the ground.
And she, beside the lodge at noon,
Sings with the wind, while baby swings
In sea-shell cradle by the bough.—
She has not much to say, and she
Lifts never voice to question me
In aught I do....
......she is not over tall or fair,
Her breasts are curtained by her hair,
And sometimes through the silken fringe
I see her bosom's wealth, like wine,
Burst through in luscious, ruddy tinge—
And all its worth and wealth are mine.
I simply say that she is good,
And loves me with pure womanhood.

The picture of Joaquin's school-mate is not quite so fancy-full or fancy-free as that the poet himself draws, but we must allow for temperament. My informant says he took him aside and asked him in graphic Anglo-Saxon if he really had no more pride than to make a —— Indian of himself, and the young poet-savage suggested in reply that the —— Indians might take his hair if they heard such language, and the hint was conclusive on that point.

This sort of existence must have lasted for three years, and no doubt the young outcast became something of a desperado for the time being. He has since then alluded to it as a wild freak that beset his youth, but I think his biographer, as well as the poet, have dressed up the episode with more of romance than pertains to uncleanly life and habits among the tribes of that section.

An impulse of civilization came to his rescue, and he returned home again. Those years passed under the shadows of Shasta were not without influence on a poetic temperament, and he must have gained some sympathy with the outcast race while he tabernacled with them. It is true that a Modoc or Shasta woman bore him offspring, for I learned last Fall, in Oakland, California, that he had brought from the northern mountains a half-breed girl of some fourteen to sixteen Summers, and left her there to be redeemed to civilization, if that were possible.

THE MAYOR'S NOMINATIONS.

The Feeling in the City—What the Politicians Say.

In political circles the nominations made by Mayor Havemeyer for offices under the new charter, are at present the general topic of conversation. And his action has called forth considerable comment at a time not usually devoted to the discussion of City affairs. By the citizens generally no great interest is manifested, however, though all seem to watch the progress of affairs with a view to noting and remembering the result. Their desire is simply to see good men appointed; for they have rather sickened of the cant of partisan reform in the past, and now they want genuine reform. The men already named are, so far as could be ascertained on a canvass of the matter yesterday, generally acceptable to impartial persons, unversed in the plans of political traffickers and seeking no selfish ends. Such persons generally take their impressions in a great extent from the voice of the Press, and they are oftener apt to follow what they believe to be a just support of honest measures than hasten to press their views prominently forward. It is only the politicians who complain, and now, as ever, they find something to talk about and complain of in the Mayor's action. The matter which most commands their attention is the decision to which the Board of Aldermen will come on the names submitted. The oracles of this class say the Aldermen will never consent to allow Mayor Havemeyer to make all the nominations without consulting their wishes. The charter, say they, recognizes the right of the board to have a voice in the selection of commissioners, and they will not yield their right to the Mayor. It is, therefore, assumed that the Aldermen will act from jealousy alone, if no higher motive actuate them. But with those who so express themselves the wish is father to the thought. Many who discuss the matter see through party glasses. They can see no reform unless it comes from their party. A difficulty arises, too, in the minds of active politicians in regard to the names so far submitted; the nominees are men mostly removed from active participation in recent political movements, and this leaves uncertain how far they can be influenced by those who discount the future. On one side it is urged that the tendency is to favor the Democratic Party by nominating men who always lean to that side, but there is no pretense that the Democratic leaders have brought about such a condition of affairs, and the Democrats themselves are not given over to exultation. However distasteful the present selections are to the expectant office-holders, nothing damaging to their reputation is heard to mingle with the general talk about them.

The Feeling Round the City Hall.

The City Hall was unusually quiet yesterday, the crowd that has been attendant there for some days past having entirely disappeared. At the Mayor's office there was about the usual number of callers, among whom were John Cochrane, Justice Ledwith, several of the Aldermen, and Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt. In answer to questions put to him by several persons, Mr. Havemeyer said that the action of the Board of Aldermen in laying his nominations over had not at all surprised him, as he had never supposed they would confirm them at once, and without previous inquiry as to the fitness and responsibility of the parties named; but he had no doubt that when they had ascertained for themselves that the gentlemen whose names he had sent in were the best that could be chosen under the circumstances, they would confirm them at once, as they had done in the case of the Excise Commissioners. This idea, however, was certainly not shared in by others. One or two of the Tammany Aldermen declared they would never vote for any of the Mayor's nominations unless the Mayor first did them the courtesy of consulting the Board of Aldermen as to his nominees, and giving the Board a representation at least. The German element of the board, too, expressed themselves strongly in regard to the fact that the Germans had been entirely overlooked in the nominations, with the exception of the gentleman named, to fill Mr. Gilsey's place in the Board of Aldermen. They seem to think that a German should have been nominated as a member of the Board of Excise, and resent this omission. One of the Tax Commissioners nominated by the Mayor is, it seems, particularly obnoxious to the members of the Board of Aldermen, for political reasons. If his name were withdrawn and another substituted, it is not unlikely the nominations would be confirmed. To the Health Commissioners the most respectable and influential members of the board offer no objection, and it is not unlikely they may be confirmed as they stand.

There is also, it appears, very strong feeling in regard to the City Marshals. Thirty-five of these are to be appointed, and there are said to be no less than 1,500 applicants for these positions, which are worth from $5,000 to $8,000 a year. All the men named by the Aldermen for Marshals have, it is said, been thrown aside by Mr. Havemeyer, doubtless for good and sufficient reasons. The Aldermen seem to think that they should have at least one Marshal apiece, but the Mayor declines to take this view of the matter, and will put on his list no names that are not well recommended. His list, it is said, is now filled. He stated yesterday that on Thursday he would send in nominations for the other offices of the City Government, but declined to say for what offices, or indeed to give any special information whatever.

An Alleged Receiver of Stolen Goods Arrested.

Martin Cummings, who describes himself as a commission broker, residing in Jersey City, was arrested last evening by Detective Golden, of the Central Office, on a bench warrant issued by Recorder Hackett. Cummings was arrested some time ago charged with having feloniously received $5,000 worth of raw silk which had been stolen from the steam-ship Wyoming, of the Liverpool and Great Western Company's line, on the 13th of October, 1872. The complaint against him was made by Messrs. Williams & Guion, the agents of the line, and Cummings was admitted to bail to await trial. He was subsequently indicted by the Grand Jury, and when the case was called for trial on the 21st ult., the accused failed to put in an appearance and his bail was forfeited. The bench warrant was then issued and his arrest followed yesterday. He was locked up at Police Head-quarters for the night, and to-day he will be arraigned before District-Attorney Phelps for disposition.

The Military Parade Yesterday.

The Forty-seventh Brooklyn Regiment, S. N. G., mustering about 350 men, under Col. Austen, and the Eleventh Brigade Howitzer Battery, four twelve-pound howitzers, Capt. Simons commanding, arrived at the Wall-street Ferry yesterday afternoon, on a visit to the Seventy-first, of New-York. After the troops were disembarked they formed in line along Wall-street, the Forty-seventh on the right. The Brooklyn contingent were upon time, but it was nearly 5½ o'clock before the drums of the Seventy-first announced the advance of that corps. A halt was made on Broadway, near the Equitable Building, and the troops countermarched, the Seventy-first, under Col. Vose, heading the column, the Forty-seventh the centre, and the artillery bringing up the rear. The Seventy-first were in heavy marching order, with packs and great coats, and mustered about 350 men, all told. After the usual exchange of courtesies the drums beat and the line advanced toward the City Hall, where the commands were to be reviewed by Mayor Havemeyer and Gen. Husted. Some confusion occurred at the entrance to the Park, and one company became completely demoralized. In wheeling distance was not preserved, and the stakes which block up the broad walk broke the formation so much that some companies had to reform and dress before they marched past the flag-staff. The marching past was, however, well done, and the lines of each company were well dressed, steady, and firm. Passing through the Park the column marched up Broadway to Union-square, where it was again reviewed by Gen. Hancock and staff. The troops then proceeded to the armory of the Seventy-first, where the visitors were entertained, and having spent a pleasant evening with their comrades of this City, they departed at a late hour, and marched down Broadway on their homeward journey.

CLOSING GAMBLING-HOUSES.

The Dens in the Fifteenth Precinct Closed by the Police.

Quite a sensation was created last evening among the loungers along Broadway and the habitues of the gambling-houses situated on that portion of the thoroughfare within the boundaries of the Fifteenth Police Precinct, by the fact that the gaming-houses, which have been doing such a thriving business for months past, without interference or molestation, were closed. A TIMES reporter early in the evening was put in possession of the news, and proceeded at once to investigate the matter. Going along Broadway, all the "faro banks" from Bleecker-street to Fourteenth-street were found closed, and admission could not be obtained. Mike Murray's establishment at No. 141 Eighth-street; McCormick's, at No. 818 Broadway, known as the "combination game;" the faro bank at the south-west corner of Fourteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, were also closed and appeared completely deserted. The gaming-houses on Broadway above Fourteenth-street, beyond the confines of the Fifteenth Precinct, and those below Bleecker-street, situate in the Eighth and Fourteenth Precincts, were open, and owing to the closing of the rival establishments, were doing a very lively business.

To ascertain the reason for this rather remarkable state of affairs, the reporter next called on Capt. Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct, and learned from him that the gaming-houses in his precinct had been closed by order of Superintendent Kelso. Capt. Byrnes further stated that on Monday last a broker doing business in Broad-street called on him and complained that he had been swindled out of $15 while playing "faro" at Mike Murray's establishment. The broker, whose name Capt. Byrnes withheld from the reporter, wished to get his money back, and desired the Captain to induce Murray to disgorge. The Captain refused to have anything to do with such a proceeding, but informed the broker that if he would make a complaint before a magistrate, and obtain a warrant, he (the Captain) would "pull" the house complained of. It further appeared that this man went before Justice Cox, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and made a formal complaint, whereupon a warrant was issued by the magistrate. This warrant, however, was not placed in the hands of Capt. Byrnes until yesterday afternoon, and when he went to the house indicated he found the place deserted and locked up, the proprietor having doubtless received information that the warrant had been issued before the process had been placed in the hands of the officers. Capt. Byrnes reported the facts to Superintendent Kelso, who thereupon ordered him to close up every gaming-house in his precinct. The Captain, as directed, visited each gaming-saloon and ordered the proprietors to keep their places closed, which order was complied with, as was clearly evidenced by the number of sleek and well-dressed Broadway statues seen lounging about the corners, with forlorn and downcast looks, their occupation gone, for the night at least. Capt. Byrnes also stated that if these places opened to-day, he would close them again, and, as far as he was individually concerned, he would keep them closed. In the course of conversation with THE TIMES reporter he stated that there were eight gaming-houses in his precinct, and three of these were known as "skin" games. The "Major's," in Eighth-street, had been closed for two weeks, and the faro-bank at No. 716 Broadway removed on the 1st inst.

A Lesson for Slanderers.

Perhaps the meanest act a man can be guilty of is to willfully and maliciously tarnish the fair fame of a woman, from whom he has received some real or fancied slight. There is a cowardly atrocity in the insidious whisper—the vindictive suggestion—asserting nothing, yet leaving the worst to be surmised. Some years since such matters were taken cognizance of by the code of honor, and the cowardly culprit, unless he escaped beyond the seas, was made the target of the family pistol, or his body became the temporary sheath for the courtly rapier. In the present matter-of-fact days a new order of things exist. The coward and slanderer is still found in every community, but he seldom pays the extreme penalty for his crime. In the out-of-the-way village of Kingwood, Hunterdon County, New-Jersey, a little county town, where "everybody knows every other body," lives a Miss King. It appears that this young woman had in some manner slighted or offended an acquaintance named William Heath. Smarting under his fancied wrongs, he goes about that little village of Kingwood, and by whispers, hints, and cunning innuendoes, succeeded in setting the gossips chattering, and the result was that Miss King found herself avoided, and was made painfully conscious that she was an object of suspicion to her friends and acquaintances. The matter was traced to the slanderer, and on Sunday last Miss King, accompanied by her father and brother, proceeded to the residence of this Heath with a view to settle the affair. He was found in his garden. Miss King, who had provided herself with "a certain instrument which greatly helps a serious argument"—a good cowhide—advanced toward Heath, and having given him a bit of her mind, let him have the hide. She lashed him across the face, head, and body and whipped the coward into his house. The father and brother stood by and allowed the girl to administer to this defamer of woman a severe and well-merited chastisement. The lesson will doubtless have its proper effect not only on Heath, but on others, who, like him, seek to defame the fair name of a respectable woman.

The Twenty-First Assembly District Republican Association.

A large meeting of the Twenty-first Assembly District Republican Association took place last evening at No. 1,574 Third-avenue, Mr. John Cooper in the chair. The following resolutions offered by Mr. Cooper were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Republican Party of this City has been consistent in its support of the reform movement, and successful in its efforts to cast out Municipal corruption, and finally overthrow the late Tammany Ring.

Resolved, That his Honor the Mayor was honestly and faithfully supported by the Republican Party, and that we justly expect him to select his appointees from among all those who were on the side of Reform at the last election, and we can present him Republicans who are worthy of public trust, honest in their devotion to the public good, and who have been persevering in their labors to bring about the end so successfully accomplished at the polls in November last, by the triumphant victory of Grant and Wilson, Dix and Havemeyer.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the efforts of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, which, since its successful exposures of the gigantic Ring swindles of two and a half years ago, has been persistent in its efforts to bring these first robbers of the age to the punishment they so richly merit. Its action gives public assurance that no circumstance will be allowed to interpose to defeat the course of public justice.

Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Cyrus F. Frost and James M. Thomson, and a resolution recommending Mr. Anthony Allaire to the notice of the Mayor as a proper candidate for the office of Commissioner of Docks or Commissioner of Charities and Correction was adopted. The meeting then adjourned.

The Western Convention—Congressmen to be Present.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Congressional Convention in St. Louis, Saturday, their Secretary made the following report of the names of the Congressmen who had, up to that time, accepted the invitation to be present:

Alabama—C. C. Sheats.
Arkansas—Asa Hodges.
Illinois—J. D. Ward, John R. Eden, C. B. Farwell, G. L. Fort, S. A. Hurlbut, Franklin Corwin, Jas. C. Robinson, R. M. Knapp, S. S. Marshall.
Indiana—Thos. J. Carson, G. L. Orth, J. M. Wilson.
Iowa—A. R. Cotton, John A. Kasson, Wm. Laughridge.
Kansas—J. J. Ingalls, L. A. Cobb.
Kentucky—Charles W. Milliken and W. E. Arthur.
Louisiana—Both United States Senators and four Congressmen.
Michigan—J. W. Begole.
Missouri—R. P. Bland, A. Comingo, Ira B. Hyde, J. M. Glover, T. T. Crittenden.
Nebraska—Lorenzo Crounse.
New-York—E. H. Roberts, David Wilbur.
Ohio—L. T. Neal, Wm. Lawrence, Charles M. Lamison.
Pennsylvania—Jas. S. Bierg.
Tennessee—Henry Cooper.
Wisconsin—Chas. G. Williams, A. Mitchell.

Society for Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled.

The annual meeting of the New-York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, was held yesterday afternoon at their hospital, Forty-second-street, corner of Lexington-avenue. A report of the labors and the relief afforded patients stated that 4,023 had been treated, of whom 290 were in-patients; that 21,814 patients laboring under rupture, spinal disease, hip disease, white-swelling of the joints, paralysis, weak joints, and club-foot, had received treatment in the institution.

An election for officers was then held, with the following result: President, John C. Green; Vice-Presidents, James Lennox, George Griswold, Samuel Willets, Stewart Brown, A. R. Wetmore; Treasurer, Jonathan Sturges; Recording Secretary, Robert M. Hartley; Corresponding Secretary, Otis D. Swan.

OBITUARY.

James L. Orr.

The death of Hon. James L. Orr, the American Minister at St. Petersburg, was announced in THE TIMES of yesterday. Mr. Orr was of Irish extraction. His paternal ancestor emigrated to this country, and settled in Pennsylvania about 1730. His maternal ancestors came also from Ireland about 1786. His grandfather, John Orr, a native of Wake County, North Carolina, was a brave soldier and true patriot in the revolutionary war. Christopher Orr, his father, was a highly respectable and successful merchant, who devoted his means liberally to the education of his children. James L. Orr was born on the 12th day of May, 1822, at Craytonville, Anderson District, S. C. He began his studies when quite young at a country school, from whence he was transferred to an academy at Anderson, and while there, engaged in the ardent pursuit of learning, he still found time to assist his father as a bookkeeper and salesman, thus early blending habits of practical industry and usefulness with those of research and study. In his eighteenth year he was sent to the University of Virginia, where, by constant application, he acquired great proficiency in the higher branches of learning. He left college in 1841, and devoted two years to general improvement, by mingling in society and pursuing a judicious course of reading. In 1842 he entered the law office of Judge Whitner; and in 1843, after passing a highly creditable examination he was admitted to the bar. He began the practice of the law at Anderson, and during the first year he also established and edited a newspaper called the Anderson *Gazette*. Mr. Orr became thoroughly appreciated by his fellow-citizens, and was elected, in 1844, when a little more than twenty-two years old, to the Legislature, from the Pendleton District, by a larger vote than any other candidate in the State received. His career in the Legislature was distinguished by usefulness through the exercise of sound sense and good judgment, rather than by any attempts at brilliant display, yet his speech against the doctrine of nullification gave him a prominent position in the politics of the State. In 1848 he was elected to Congress after an exciting contest, and he remained in the House until the close of the Thirty-fifth Congress, over which he presided as Speaker. When Mr. Orr entered the Thirty-first Congress that body presented a brilliant array of talent. In the Senate were Calhoun, Clay, Webster, Cass, Douglas, and Benton; in the House, Winthrop, Toombs, Stephens, McDowell, Bayly, and others of eminent ability. Among these the young statesman soon assumed a position which commanded both respect and esteem. It was during this Congress that the Compromise Measures were passed. Most of their features were opposed by Mr. Orr, on what he considered constitutional grounds. These measures were much condemned in his State; and when he returned home, in March, 1851, he found a formidable party organized in favor of secession from the Union by South Carolina alone. A Constitutional Convention had been called, and a majority of the delegates elected were pledged to vote for secession. Mr. Orr had been opposed in the beginning to the call for this convention, taking ground that, if wrong had been done to the South, it was impolitic for any one State to attempt to redress it. The delegates elected from his own Congressional district to this convention were two to one in favor of secession. He did not hesitate, nevertheless, to proclaim boldly his opposition to their policy, and, in a public speech at Pickens, a few days after his return, he warned his constituents, eloquently and earnestly, against the disasters which would inevitably follow. The "Southern Rights Associations" which had been formed the previous Winter determined on holding a general convention in Charleston, which convention Mr. Orr attended as delegate from Anderson. He introduced the resolution upon which the minority founded their report, and sustained it in a patriotic, fearless, and manly speech. Only about thirty members, out of 450, supported his views. He did not, however, quail before mere numbers, or shrink from his honest convictions. The Congressional career of Mr. Orr was both brilliant and useful. Always sustaining his positions with eloquence and force of argument, and exhibiting great fairness in debate, he commanded attention and exercised a powerful influence over the questions of the day. His habits of thorough investigation and analysis, and his tenacious adherence to his convictions of right, frequently placed him at the head of important committees, and his reports are among the ablest in our legislative records. Returning home at the close of the Thirty-fifth Congress, he declared his intention of retiring forever from political life, and in all his speeches, from 1858 to 1860, he was the earnest opponent of the agitation of the slavery and secession questions. After the rebellion had broken out, however, Mr. Orr warmly espoused the Southern cause, and in 1860 he was one of the Commissioners who visited Washington. But little was heard of him during the war. At its close, however, he was appointed Provisional Governor of South Carolina by President Johnson, and occupied that position for two years. His politics at this time were what is now understood in the South by the term "conservative," but at the formation of the Republican Party in the State he espoused its cause and labored assiduously to promote its interests. He was chosen one of the Circuit Judges, and filled the office with credit to himself and profit to the community. Last year he was elected as a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention, and was a prominent candidate for the presidency of that body—being defeated, however, by Judge Settle, of North Carolina. In the canvass which followed he took a warm interest, doing much to further the success of the National candidates, and some months ago he was nominated as Minister to Russia, the Senate immediately confirming the appointment. His death was quite unexpected, and will be a severe blow to his very large circle of friends in all sections of the country.

Capt. George C. Stouffer.

Capt. George C. Stouffer, formerly commander of the ship Antarctic, died last evening at his late residence, No. 250 Raymond-street, Brooklyn, aged fifty-one years.

George Close Stouffer was born in Baltimore, April 22, 1822. At an early age he took to the sea, and in 1850 became commander of the sailing ship Antarctic, then plying between this port and Liverpool. In January, 1854, Capt. Stouffer distinguished himself by rescuing 250 passengers and the crew of the ill-fated steam-ship San Francisco. This steam-ship sailed from New-York for San Francisco early in December, 1853, with 900 passengers on board, the majority being United States soldiers, and while en route she became disabled and was likely to become a total wreck. From Dec. 14, 1853, to Jan. 5, 1854, she was tossed helplessly on the waves. On Jan. 2 the Antarctic hove in sight, and signals of distress were hoisted by the steamer. Capt. Stouffer at once bore down for her, but in consequence of the high seas he could not approach the disabled vessel. He determined to lay by her until the storm abated. On the third day, Jan. 5, he succeeded in rescuing 250 persons, and placed them on board his ship. Two other vessels, the Three Bells and the Kilby, had also arrived in time to take off other passengers. About 300 were washed overboard during the storm. The San Francisco was then abandoned and sunk soon afterward. Throughout the three long days which the Antarctic spent near the doomed vessel, Capt. Stouffer encouraged all on board by his words: "Be of good cheer, I will stick by you upon a board." The passengers were landed at Liverpool, and the brave act was rewarded by the United States Government. Congress presented Capt. Stouffer with a gold medal valued at $2,000, and an appropriation of about $6,000 in money. The New-York City authorities and the Philadelphia City authorities each presented him with a gold medal. The Merchants' Exchange of New-York and Boston made him suitable presents, and he also received recognition from Liverpool.

Capt. Stouffer afterward commanded the ships Trimountain, Polar Star, and William Tapscott, and has been long and favorably known in the Liverpool trade. He leaves a wife and two children. His remains will be interred at Baltimore.

Gen. José Antonio Paez.

Gen. José Antonio Paez, ex-President and Dictator of Venezuela, died in this City, yesterday, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. In 1810 Paez joined the army of Independence as a private soldier, and rose to the rank of General, and was twice elected President and afterward Dictator of the Republic. When he retired to private life he made this country his home. Gen. Paez was a man of unblemished character, and of superior talent.

The Earl of Zetland.

Thomas Dundas, second Earl of Zetland, whose death is announced in a cable dispatch from London, was born in London in 1795, and was educated at Harrow. In 1823 he married the youngest daughter of Sir Hedworth Williamson. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1839, and was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the North Riding of Yorkshire the same year. He was member of Parliament for Richmond from 1818 to 1830; for York, from 1830 to 1832, and again from 1835 to 1835, and a second time for Richmond from 1835 to 1839. The Earldom was created in 1838, and the title was first borne by Baron Dundas, the father of the nobleman whose death is now announced. The first baronet in the family was [illegible] and contractor to the British Army from 1748 to 1759, and his son was the first Baron Dundas. The second Baron Dundas was created Earl of Zetland. The title now descends to the nephew, Mr. Lawrence Charles.

John Romeyn Brodhead.

John Romeyn Brodhead died in this City yesterday of pneumonia. He was born in 1814, and was a son of Rev. Dr. Jacob Brodhead. After a course of legal study, Mr. Brodhead was admitted to the Bar, but his great taste for the study of history absorbed all his attention. He was a member of the United States Legation at The Hague, and during his sojourn in Europe collected upward of 5,000 documents relating to the Dutch settlers in this country. The documents were afterward printed by order of the Legislature. From these papers he compiled and published two volumes of the *History of New-York*.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

A severe storm prevailed at New-Iberia Sunday and yesterday.

Assistant Surgeon Waugh has been ordered to the naval hospital at Chelsea, Mass.

John Maag, aged sixty-five years, a resident of Matamoras, Penn., committed suicide on Monday by hanging.

Last month 386,414 dead-letters were received at the Dead-letter Office, of which 26,475 were held for postage.

Mrs. Lettice Libby, an old lady of eighty, hanged herself at her residence at Scarboro, Me., yesterday morning.

The Commissioner of Patents has extended the patent of M. Y. Hubbard, of Syracuse, N. Y., for harvesters.

Wm. Eaton, employed on the Old Colony Railroad, was instantly killed, yesterday, while shackling cars at South Boston Station.

During Sunday's storm at New-Orleans the schooner Gertrude Howes was struck by lightning and one man was killed and another severely injured.

The Commissioner of Patents, yesterday, signed 309 patents, issued for the past week, being the largest number granted any one week this year

The Maine Grand Lodge of Masons met in Portland yesterday. David Corgill, of Augusta, was elected Grand Master, with the same officers as last year.

James Lindsey, Pension Agent at St. Louis, Mo., has been suspended for irregularities, and A. R. Easton, of St. Louis, appointed to succeed him.

The Boston *Post* has purchased for its new building the site of the birth-place of Benjamin Franklin, a lot adjoining the *Transcript* estate, on Milk street.

Wilfred Fitts, the dangerous boy somnambulist, was examined at Candia, N. H., yesterday, and held in $500 bail for trial. His father took him home.

The Post-office Department has ordered an extension of the postal service on Cayuga Lake Railroad from Aurora to Ithaca, twenty-six miles, at $1,290 per annum.

The Ohio General Assembly adjourned *sine die* yesterday morning, having been in session 125 days, during which time 193 general and 127 local laws were enacted.

Laura D. Fair has instituted a suit against the lessees of Platt's Hall in San Francisco to recover damages for their refusal to permit her to lecture on "Wolves in the Fold."

A boy named John Sampson pleaded guilty in San Francisco to manslaughter in killing John Wilson, and has been sentenced to be imprisoned for one day in the State prison.

The Court of Appeals has rendered a decision sustaining the action of the Kings County Board of Supervisors, in refusing to raise the three and a half mill deficiency State tax.

The rain fall for the twelve hours ending at 6 o'clock A. M. yesterday, at New-Orleans, was eight inches and a sixteenth by one account, and six and a quarter inches by another.

The report that Mr. Sidney Webster is to go to Vienna in connection with the affairs of the Commission is entirely without foundation. Mr. Webster goes abroad on private business.

The schooner Arnica, of St. John, N. B., was lost at sea on the 3d inst. The captain, mate, and a seaman named Riley were drowned. The cook and another of the crew have landed here.

Chief State Constable Boynton, of Massachusetts, has issued orders to his subordinates to enforce the Prohibitory law against the sale of strong beer and lager, which went into effect yesterday.

The balances in the Treasury to-day were: Currency, $4,389,686; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $26,540,000; coin, $14,333,682; including coin certificates, $26,662,100.

A State Convention of Catholics, under the auspices of St. Paul's Society, was in session in Manchester, N. H., yesterday, for the purpose of forming a Catholic Total Abstinence Union for New-Hampshire.

George B. Talliaferro, aged sixty-five years, a commission merchant of Baltimore, while crossing Pratt-street, in that city, yesterday morning, was knocked down by the horses attached to an express car, which passed over him, and he received injuries which will probably prove fatal.

A mistake in book-keeping in the office of Major James Lindsay, Pension Agent in St. Louis, has been discovered to the amount of $22,000. Major Lindsay has made that amount good out of his private funds. The errors are said to have resulted solely from the incompetency of the accountants.

Over 200 Congressmen have accepted the invitation to participate in the excursion planned by the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, which is to leave that City on the 16th inst., for Texas, after the adjournment of the conference. The success of the excursion is now considered assured.

The fifth annual State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of New-Hampshire, met in Manchester yesterday. Among the exercises was an open-air meeting, on Merrimack-square, and a procession thence to the Franklin-street Church, singing "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name."

The ship Tennyson, of Newburyport, from Calcutta for Boston, which is reported as having foundered at sea, had on board a cargo of East India produce, valued at about $325,000, which is largely insured in Boston offices. The vessel and freight-money were valued at $110,000, making the total loss by this disaster about $435,000.

The Treasury Department yesterday established an additional special agency district, embracing the collection districts of Aroostook, Passamaquoddy, Machias, Frenchman's Bay, and Castine, to be known as the sixteenth district, with head-quarters at Eastport, Me., and to be under the charge of Special Agent M. H. Hall.

The Treasury yesterday paid $28,723 to the Governor of Michigan on account of five per cent. of the net proceeds of public lands lying within the limits of the State for the purpose of education or of public roads and improvements. The whole amount paid for this purpose to several of the States during the last fiscal year was $115,164 74.

The National Game—The Baltimores Defeat the Resolutes.

The first of the series of championship games between the Baltimore and Resolute Clubs was played at Waverley, N. J., yesterday. The game was an even one up to the closing inning, when the Baltimore Club added three runs to its score. No runs were made during the first four innings, the Baltimores scoring one in the fifth and the Resolutes one run in the seventh inning. In the eighth inning the Resolutes scored two and the Baltimores three runs. The following is the score by innings:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Resolutes	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	—3
Baltimores	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	3	—7

The Pattenburg Riots—Failure of the Prosecution.

The trial of John Coyle and John Kelly, the third and fourth of the Pattenburg rioters, was concluded yesterday at Flemington. A number of witnesses were examined, but the strength of the prosecution was so slight that the Chief-Justice expressed the opinion that there was no evidence sufficient to convict, and the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." The prosecution still maintains that there is sufficient evidence to convict the remaining prisoners, against whom stronger cases are proven to exist. The court was adjourned until May 20, when the remaining cases will be tried, and when the prosecution expects the assistance of the Attorney-General.

Anniversary of the American Sunday-School Union.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—The forty-ninth anniversary of the American Sunday-school Union was celebrated to-night at the Academy of Music. The building was crowded. Vice-President Thomas N. Walker occupied the chair. After singing and reading from the Scriptures, and prayer by Rev. John Chambers, addresses were delivered by Rev. M. D. Hoge, of Richmond, Va.; Rev. H. M. Scudder, of Brooklyn, and Rev. J. H. Vincent, of New-York. The following is a summary of the missionary work for forty-nine years:

Schools organized in destitute settlements, about 62,000; children gathered in, over 2,650,000; persons engaged as teachers, 415,000.

The following is a summary of the forty-ninth annual report:

Receipts on account of missionary operations $9,251,259; expenditures, $9,245,[illegible]. The following is a summary of the results: Schools organized, 955; teachers in them, 5,394; scholars in them, 39,725; schools visited and aided, 3,896; teachers in them, 19,361; scholars in them, 165,054; Bibles and Testaments distributed, 9,426; families visited, 13,929; addresses delivered, 4,637.

Lusignani to be Hanged.

The special session of the Court of Pardons, convened by the Governor to consider what was claimed to be new evidence, met at the State-house, Trenton, N. J., at noon yesterday, and continued in session three hours and a half. A delegation of citizens from Morristown was present, and as much sympathy has been felt for the condemned, considerable personal influence was brought to bear on the members of the Court. It was, however, decided not to grant any commutation of the sentence. Lusignani had been sentenced to be hanged on the 1st inst., and the respite granted extends to the 15th inst., when the sentence will, without doubt, be carried out. Lusignani is suffering intensely with nervous depression, and fears are entertained that he will be utterly unable to go to the scaffold.

An Insurance Company Bankrupt.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 6.—The President of the Arkansas Insurance Company to-day made affidavit before the Commissioner of Insurance that the assets of the company were not sufficient to pay the liabilities, whereupon the Commissioner, under the new law, suspended the company from doing business.

The Nashville Blood-Horse Association—Preparations for the Spring Meeting.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 6.—A large number of fleet horses have arrived here from Memphis and Mobile for the Spring meeting of the Nashville Blood-horse Association, beginning on the 13th instant. More that sixty horses will take part in the races, and the prospects are extremely flattering.

The Typographical Union.

At the election of the Typographical Union No. 6, held yesterday, the following delegates were selected to attend the International convention to be held at Montreal in June:

Delegates—John A. Kenny, *Graphic;* James Hannan, Bradstreet's; M. H. McNamara, *Evening Mail;* James Marsden, New-York *Herald.*

Alternates—Thomas Burke, *Tribune;* Francis Fitzpatrick, *Sun;* William Fitzgerald, Russell's; John Kelly, Appleton's Job Department.

Considerable excitement was manifested, but everything passed off quietly.

Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad.

The Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad, Vermont division, is one of the marvels of the age. It is being built for $700 a mile less than the estimate, making a saving of $42,000 on the whole sixty miles, and, for a wonder, there seems to be no "bottom ring" to pocket the money thus saved, and the road will get the benefit of it. The line will be open to Whitefield, N. H., the coming season, giving direct communication with Boston via the Boston, Concord and Montreal Road, and when the whole line is completed through New-Hampshire, and one or two railroads in Canada, now building, are done, the Portland and Ogdensburg will have eighty miles the advantage of the Grand Trunk in carrying the lumber, grain, and other products of Canada and our own North-west to Boston. This advantage will give it the business.—*Springfield Union.*

IT IS ALTOGETHER WRONG to trifle with a bad cough or cold when the risk is so great, and a remedy so sure, prompt, and thorough as DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT can be readily found.—*World.*

Leaves no Disagreeable Odor.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE, the fragrant hair-dressing.—*Advertisement.*

All Diseases of Bladder and Kidneys permanently cured by KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU. Sold by druggists everywhere.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES of this date contains:

EDITORIAL NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.
LATEST WASHINGTON NEWS.
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS—Home and Foreign.
THE LATEST NEWS from the Indians.
THE FARMERS' CONVENTION in this City.
VIENNA CORRESPONDENCE.
ILLINOIS ON THE RAILROAD QUESTION.
ZINC MINING—A record of a great Pennsylvania industry.
COLOR MANUFACTURE—A sketch of American industrial progress.
DEBATE ON THE CANAL BILL.
A STORY—The Hard and Sharp Steeple-Chase.
RESOURCES OF SOUTH MISSOURI.
WHAT FLOWERS TO PLANT.
AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENCE—Horse Diseases—What Ails the Cheese—Geology of Nebraska, &c. &c.
OF AGRICULTURE, more than a full page.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.
THE LITTLE FALLS DAIRY MARKET of Monday, May 5.
FARM PRODUCE, Live Stock and other Markets.

For sale at the counter in the TIMES Office, in wrappers, price FIVE CENTS per copy.

The Supreme Court of the United States has recently given a decision in favor of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, enabling them to protect their designs from all other manufacturers who imitate and copy them.

Particular Notice

is requested to the fact that the same artists are engaged in the production of designs, whether for the Sterling Silver Department, or for the celebrated Gorham Plate, but the Company *never reproduce* in their Electro-Plate Department the designs which they devote to Sterling Silver. Each has its own special trade-mark, as follows, stamped upon every article:

Trade mark for Gorham Sterling Silver. *Trade mark for Gorham Electro-Plate.*

STERLING GORHAM MF'G CO.

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Providence, R. I., and No. 1 Bond-st., New-York,
Manufacturers of Sterling Silver, Tea, Dessert and Dinner Services, and Wedding Outfits; also manufacturers of the celebrated Gorham Electro-Plate.

Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, and Drawers.
Made to order and warranted.
Inclose stamp for circular.
UNION ADAMS & CO., No. 637 Broadway.

Missisquoi Spring.—This is the only spring whose waters have wrought so many wonderful cures in cancer, scrofula, syphilis, and diseases of the kidneys. The waters seem a specific in these cases, and are recommended and prescribed by the most eminent of the medical faculty. A fresh supply by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

For Simplicity, Durability, and Perfection, the WHITNEY SEWING-MACHINE is unequaled. No. 613 Broadway, New-York.

Window-Shades of every description, including French embroidered.
G. L. KELTY & CO., No. 724 Broadway.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

For Elegant and Stylish Hats go Direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau-st.

MARRIED.

BENDIT—SCHIFFER.—On Wednesday, April 30, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. S. Adler, LOUIS A. BENDIT to REBECCA, daughter of the late G. Schiffer, both of this City.

POTTER—HOPPER.—In Paterson, N. J., May 6, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Wm. H. Clark, FRANCIS W. POTTER, Esq., of Newark, United States Consul at Marseilles, France, and Miss MARY A., eldest daughter of Hon. John Hopper.

VAN RENSSELAER—GRISWOLD.—At Dresden, Saxony, on 14th April, 1873, by Rev. George Laurie-Fogo, of the Established Church of Scotland, SCHUYLER VAN RENSSELAER, of New-Brunswick, N. J., to MARIANA, daughter of George Griswold, Esq., of New-York.

DIED.

AUSTIN.—On Monday, May 5, GRACE EMMA AUSTIN, aged 16 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 89 Pitt-st., on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

BLACK.—On Sunday morning, the 4th inst., WILLIAM BLACK, of the firm of Ball, Black & Co., aged 67 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 9 West 25th-st., on this Wednesday, morning at 9 o'clock. Those desiring to accompany the remains to Southport, Conn., will take special car from Grand Central Depot at 11:15 A. M.

BLISS.—On Tuesday, May 6, Mrs. ANN W. BLISS, aged 70 years and 7 months.

Funeral will be attended at the residence of her son, D. M. Bliss, No. 52 West 49th-st., on Thursday, May 8, at 11 A. M. Relatives and friends of the family, and also of her son, Samuel A. Porter, are invited to attend.

BRODHEAD.—On Tuesday morning, May 6, at his residence in this City, of pneumonia, JOHN ROMEYN BRODHEAD, aged 59 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BURCHARD.—At Beloit, Wis., Mr. EDWARD BURCHARD, for many years a merchant in this City, on May 1, aged 67 years.

Utica, N. Y., papers please copy.

DOYLE.—On Monday, May 5, after a short illness, [illegible] DOYLE, aged [illegible] years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. [illegible] Charlton-st., on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. To be interred at Calvary Cemetery.

GILLEN.—On Monday evening, 5th inst., MARGARET A., wife of Wm. H. Gillen, and second daughter of the late Wm. McBride.

Funeral services at her late residence, Passaic, N. J., on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving foot of Chambers-st., Erie Railway, at 1:45 P. M.

HAWS.—On Sunday, May 4, HENRY J. P. HAWS, in the 6th year of his age.

Funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., near 5th-av., on Wednesday, 7th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

HOOPLE.—At Queens, May 3, MARY E. TUCKER, wife of Wm. H. Hoople, aged 28 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence at Queens, on Wednesday, 7th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Cars leave Hunter's Point via Long Island Railroad at 9 o'clock A. M. Carriages for accommodation of the friends will be at the depot at Queens on arrival of the train, and the remains will be taken to the Greenwood Cemetery by the 3 o'clock train.

HOUGHTON.—REGINA MARTINEZ HEWES, wife of Rev. Edward C. Houghton, died in her 27th year, on Tuesday afternoon, at her residence, No. 11 East 29th-st., in this City, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Transfiguration, on Friday, the 9th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

JANES.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 6, EDWARD PIERCE JANES, in the 27th year of his age.

Funeral at St. Mark's Church, 2d-av., at 11 A. M., Thursday.

KEYSER.—On Monday, May 5, 1873, [illegible] KEYSER, Sr., aged 85.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 16 East 57th-st., on Thursday, 8th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

McTURK.—At the residence of his parents, No. 400 West 34th-st., on Tuesday, May 6, in the 3d year of his age, DAVID McTURK.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral on Thursday, 8th inst., at 1 P. M.

HARING.—In Brooklyn, Monday, May 5, at 4 A. M., ALICE CARY, aged 7 years 10 months and 3 days, and on Tuesday, May 6, at 12½ A. M., EMMA GRACE, aged 5 years 1 month and 11 days, daughters of Abram P. and Emma Haring.

The remains will be taken to Cornwall, N. Y., for interment this (Wednesday) morning, by 9 o'clock train, Erie Railway.

PAEZ.—On Tuesday morning, May 6, at his residence, No. 42 East 20th-st., Lieut.-Gen. JOSE ANTONIO PAEZ, of Venezuela, in the 84th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

RUSHMORE.—At Farmingdale, Long Island, on Monday, May 5, JOHN RUSHMORE, aged 71 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the M. E. Church, Hempstead, Long Island, on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance.

RUTTER.—Tuesday, May 6, GRACE RANDOLPH, infant daughter of Robert and Frances Rutter.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, Thursday, May 8, at 1 o'clock, at No. 152 West 13th-st.

STOUFFER.—Brooklyn, May 6, 1873, at his late residence, No. 250 Raymond-st., Capt. GEORGE C. STOUFFER, aged 51 years and 14 days.

His remains will be taken to Baltimore, his native place, for interment.

SCHUNEMAN.—At her late residence, near Leeds, Greene County, N. Y., on Saturday, May 3, 1873, Mrs. CORNELIA SCHUNEMAN, in the 80th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her son, James D. Schuneman, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Luke's Church, Catskill, N. Y., on Wednesday, 7th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

VAN WART.—At London, England, SARAH C. VAN WART, wife of Irving Van Wart, of this City.

Particulars hereafter.

WALKER.—On Monday morning, at Bergen, N. J., WILLIAM T., infant son of James H. and Emeline Walker.

The funeral will take place at New-London, Conn., on Tuesday, the 6th inst.

WHITE.—Suddenly, on the 4th inst., in the 29th year of his age, ALFRED C. WHITE, at Middletown, Staten Island.

The funeral services will be held at the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st-st., on Wednesday, May 7, at 9½ A. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

WORDEN.—At Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., on May 4, Lieut. JOHN L. WORDEN, Jr., United States Army, elder son of Rear-Admiral Worden, United States Navy.

Funeral at Pawlings, on Harlem Railroad, Thursday, 8th inst., at 2½ P. M. Train leaves 10:40 A. M. from Grand Central Depot.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,
SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC,
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,

are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption.

Frequently medicines that stop a cough will occasion the death of the patient. They lock up the liver, stop the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and, in fact, they clog the action of the very organs that caused the cough.

Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are the causes of two-thirds of the cases of Consumption. Many persons complain of a dull pain in the side, constipation, coated tongue, pain in the shoulder blade, feelings of drowsiness and restlessness, the food lying heavily on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching up of wind.

These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver.

Persons so affected, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if the cough in these cases be suddenly checked, will find the stomach and liver clogged, remaining torpid and inactive, and almost before they are aware the lungs are a mass of sores and ulcerated, the result of which is death.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is an expectorant which does not contain opium, or anything calculated to check a cough suddenly.

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food, mixes with the gastric juices of the stomach, aids digestion, and creates a ravenous appetite.

When the bowels are costive, skin sallow, or the symptoms otherwise of a bilious tendency, Schenck's Mandrake Pills are required.

These medicines are prepared only by
J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
North-east corner 6th and Arch sts., Philadelphia,
And are for sale by all druggists and dealers.
Wholesale agent, JNO. F. HENRY, Nos. 8 and 9 College-place, New-York.

PLANTING SEASON.
For EVERGREEN TREES and RHODODENDRONS
apply to
S. B. PARSONS & SONS,
FLUSHING, N. Y.
From Hunter's Point to Kissena Station, on Long Island Central Railroad, 9¼ and 12.

RHODODENDRONS,
EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS
TREES AND SHRUBS.
By Bridge-street Station of the Flushing Railroad.
For catalogues address
S. B. PARSONS & CO.,
FLUSHING, N. Y.

ART SALE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 7.—A large collection of paintings by American and foreign artists, also a number of beautiful paintings on porcelain, and others just received from Paris.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 8.—The collection of oil-paintings belonging to Benj. F. Corliss, Esq., selected for his own use, and numbering many very fine examples by American and foreign artists.

The whole now on exhibition free at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway.

Particular attention is directed to the postponement of the sale from Monday and Tuesday to the above dates.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

LION PARK. OPENING. LION PARK.

Our sixth annual opening will take place on THURSDAY, May 8, 1873, with a grand "MILITARY CONCERT AND BALL," to commence at 4 P. M. Music by the Fifth Regiment Band, National Guard, State of New-York. Tickets (complimentary) can be obtained at the Park, or Steuben House, No. 325 Bowery. Hoping that we may have the pleasure to greet our many friends and patrons on this occasion, we remain most respectfully,
SIXT LUDWIG KAPFF'S SON, Proprietor.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, May 10, 1873, will close at this office, on WEDNESDAY, at 10½ A. M.; on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11 A. M. and 12½ P. M.
THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

THE BOARD OF MISSIONS, P. E. CHURCH.—New-York Auxiliary Committee. The seventh Missionary meeting under the auspices of this committee will be held in Trinity Chapel, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. The Bishop of the diocese will preside. The newly-consecrated Bishop of Cape Palmas, Africa, Right Rev. Dr. AUER, will address the Congregation on the subject of our AFRICAN MISSION. The closing address will be by Rev. Dr. HENRY C. POTTER, Rector of Grace Church. The preliminary choral Missionary service will be choral. A collection will be made in behalf of the Missions of the Church.
HORATIO POTTER, Chairman.
BENJ. I. HAIGHT, Vice-Chairman.
FRANCIS HARISON, Secretary.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.—An institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. Acting Surgeon, J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D. Essays for Young Men sent free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS and Tradesmen of the City of New-York.—The regular meeting of the Society will be held at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. THOS. EARLE, Secretary.

MEMBERS AND FRIENDS OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY are invited to attend its annual meeting in the lecture-room of Dr. Crosby's Church, 4th-av. and 22d-st., [illegible] WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst.

RICHARD STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY and Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

POLITICAL.

A MEETING OF THE NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will be held at the corner of 4th-av. and 86th-st. THIS (Wednesday) EVENING at 8 o'clock. Members are invited to attend.
JOSEPH GUDLIPP, President.
CHAS. F. BRUDER, Secretary.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular monthly meeting will be held at head-quarters, No. [illegible] Spring-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 7, at 8 o'clock.
AUSTIN LEAKE, President.
EDWARD HALLOCK, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS, PARASOLS, &C.

We will continue to offer during the coming week BARGAINS in DRESS GOODS and SILKS, bought at the AUCTION-ROOMS FOR CASH, which, OWING TO THE STRINGENCY IN THE MONEY MARKET, have been purchased at a really low figure, and will be sold to consumers at a slight advance on the prices paid at the sale. New lines of DRESS GOODS will be OPENED from TIME to TIME, and BARGAINS in CHEAP and ATTRACTIVE GOODS CONTINUALLY AVAILABLE.

PARASOLS.—Our assortment of Parasols embraces all the novelties in the market. We call attention to the Sea-side, the Rustic, the Alpine, the Commune, &c. Some of these grades are handsomely braided and fringed. Also, chaste and elegant Parasols, in blue and purple silks, with rich oxidized heads—a very distingué article.

MILLINERY.—This Department is continually receiving additions, and is now replete with rich novelties in Bonnets, Round Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Oxidized Trimmings, Ruches, &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH-ST.,
GRAND-ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.

JOBBING DEPARTMENT.

Cheapest Straw Goods in this City.
Cheapest Florida and Palmetto Hats.
Cheapest Ribbons and Flowers.
Inspect our stock. We have cheap Millinery Goods.

E. RIDLEY & SON,

Nos. 309, 311, and 311½ Grand-st.; Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

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Jobbing Department.

Samples of our stock for the convenience of buyers at Spelman's Building,

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SECOND FLOOR.

Best low-priced Glove in America.

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NO. 819 BROADWAY,
HAS A COMPLETE STOCK OF
REAL LACES,
IMITN. LACES,
EMBRD. TRIMMINGS,
MACHINE TRIMMINGS,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

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NO. 8 RUE MONTESQUIEU.
NOS. 16, 18, 20, AND 22 RUE DES BONS ENFANTS, near the Palais Royal.

GREAT EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

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No. 752 Broadway, near 8th-st., } NEW-YORK.
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Nos. 166 and 168 Pierrepont-st., near Fulton, BROOKLYN.
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DYE, CLEANSE, and REFINISH every variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's GARMENTS and PIECE GOODS; also, CLEANSE WINDOW-SHADES, CURTAINS, and CARPETS in their usual superior manner. Note.—These are our only offices.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY THIS DAY:

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MODERN MAGIC.

By M. SCHELE DE VERE.

CONTENTS—Witchcraft, Black and White Magic, Dreams, Visions, Ghosts, Divination, Magnetism, Miraculous Cures, Mysticism, &c., &c. 12mo, cloth, extra, $2.

II.

A HAND-BOOK OF SYNONYMS of the English Language, with Definitions, &c. 16mo, cloth, $1.

III.

A DICTIONARY OF DERIVATIONS of the English Language, in which each word is traced to its primary root. Forming a Text-book of Etymology, with Definitions and the Pronunciation of each word. 16mo, $1.

, These two Manuals are very comprehensive in a small compass.

For sale by all book-sellers, and sent, post-paid, on receipt of price, by G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, 4th-av. and 23d-st., New-York.

REV. E. E. HALE'S NEW NOVEL.

UPS AND DOWNS. An Every-day Novel. By Rev. EDWARD E. HALE. Price $1 50. Mr. Hale writes thoroughly American books, and this one is no exception. The characters are very mortal and very real, and it is vitally interesting.

LATELY PUBLISHED.

JOHANNES OLAF. A Novel. $2.
ALCOTT FOR THE MILLION. Comprising the popular Little Women, Little Men, and An Old-fashioned Girl. 4 vols. for $4 50.
BITS OF TALK. By H. H. $1.
LIFE OF REV. SAMUEL J. MAY. $1 50.
WOMEN IN AMERICAN SOCIETY. $1 50.

Sold everywhere. Mailed, post-paid, by the publishers, ROBERTS BROS., Boston.

THE SUCCESSFUL PUBLISHER of the FREE-THINKER, a monthly paper published during the last three years in the German language, treating religion, morality, science, and social questions on the platform of truth, reason, and the results of scientific progress, intends, in response to a general demand, to issue an English edition, and is willing to arrange with a proper party, possessing ready means. Thousands of subscribers ready; a brilliant pecuniary success beyond doubt. Address FREE-THINKER, Box No. 2,675 Post-office.

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Liberal arrangements made with hotels, restaurants, churches, charitable institutions, and the trade.

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Depots—Nos. 305 4th-av., 1,264 Broadway, 75 and 77 Chatham-st.

FINANCIAL.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
BROOKLYN, May 6, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, PROPERLY indorsed, will be received at this office until THURSDAY, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purchase of the following Seven per Cent City Bonds, viz.:

$200,000 permanent Water Loan, due 1904 and 1910.
$500,000 Tax Certificates, due in 1876.

Proposals must state the price offered in addition to accrued interest. The Controller reserves the right to reject all bids not for the interest of the City. F. A. SHROEDER, Controller.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Cannelton Coal Company of West Virginia, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 104 Worth-st., in the City of New-York, upon TUESDAY, May 13, 1873, at 12 o'clock M.—Dated April 29, 1873. JOSEPH T. LEA, Secretary of the Cannelton Coal Company of West Virginia.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane, solicit orders for blank-books, stationery, and printing. Prices low.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—WOODWORTH planers and matchers, surfacers, molding, mortising, tenoning, sticking, resawing, shaping, swing saw, saw-tables, band and scroll saw machines, band saw blades, leather and rubber belting, hose, &c., very low. S. HARVEY & CO., No. 22 Ferry-st.

A PRACTICING CITY LAWYER WILL undertake responsible business, legal or literary, translations, &c., for nominal remuneration. Address LAWYER, Box No. 180 Times Office.

Special Announcement.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL OFFER THIS DAY, Wednesday,
10 CASES
REAL CAMAYCUX PERCALES,
18c. PER YARD.
Formerly sold at 35c.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th and 10th sts.

1873. SUMMER NOVELTIES. 1873.

EGYPTIAN, ROMAN, AND VENETIAN DESIGNS IN
OXIDIZED BUTTONS, BUCKLES, CLASPS, &c.
PASSEMENTERIES, BELTS, SATCHELS.
CLUNY, YAK, ANTIQUE, AND LLAMA LACES.
CAPES, SACQUES, SCARFS, VAILS, HAMBURG BANDS, TRIMMINGS, SKIRTINGS, &c.
UNSURPASSED IN VARIETY AND STYLE.

MILLER & GRANT

NO. 879 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE NEW-YORK STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS, ESTABLISHED 1857. Carpets freed from dust and moths by means of patent flexible whips, and at the same time thoroughly aired. Orders sent by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. W. H. JORDAN, Proprietor. 437 and 439 West 45th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

N. B.—Several parties who advertise that they have new and improved machinery are using the old style of wooden beater, which I tried and rejected twelve years ago.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st.—Spring and Summer styles JUST IMPORTED. Beautiful Costumes. Patterns with cloth models now ready. Patterns fitted to the form, warranted perfect. Cutting and basting. Come EARLY in the day.

18½ CENTS.—FINE WHITE MATTINGS, red check, fancy and coir mattings, ingrain carpets, 50 cents. Great inducements in mattings. A. LESTER & CO., No. 103, Chambers-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that by an indenture bearing date the 3d day of May, A. D. 1873, JOHN DAY and FRANCIS SCOTT, of the city of Paterson, in the County of Passaic and State of New-Jersey, have conveyed and assigned all their estate and effects whatsoever to James Booth, Benjamin B. Tilt, and George Morlot as trustees upon trust for the benefit of all the creditors of the said John Day and Francis Scott, and that the said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of the forty-third section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867. Dated this 6th day of May, A. D. 1873.

JAMES BOOTH,
BENJAMIN B. TILT,
GEORGE MORLOT,
Trustees.

my7-law2wW*

NO. 3,944.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN P. MITCHELL and JAMES J. MITCHELL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of John P. Mitchell and James J. Mitchell, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditor's petition, by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York, the 29th day of April, A. D. 1873.

EDWARD B. CONLIN,
JOSEPH CRAWFORD,
Assignees.

ap30-law3wW*

NO. 2,580.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSIAH S. FERRIS, JR., and FLORENCE MAHONEY, bankrupts, &c.—In Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, the 5th day of May, 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Josiah S. Ferris, Jr., and Florence Mahoney, of the City and County of New-York, in said district, who were adjudged on the 1st day of April, 1872, bankrupts, upon a petition of their creditors by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

WM. S. DARLING, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of AUGUSTUS G. THEILE and CHAS. W. WOOLMINGTON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that a second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupts will be held at Newark, in said district, on the 22d day of May, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, (No. 1661 Broad-st.,) for the purposes mentioned in section 27 of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AT A SURROGATE'S COURT, HELD in and for the County of New-York, at the Surrogate's office, in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of March, 1873, present Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate.—In the matter of the application to mortgage, lease, or sell the real estate of THOMAS MONTAGUE, deceased.—On reading and filing the petition of Catharine Kennedy, Administratrix of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of Thomas Montague, late of the City of New-York, deceased, for authority to mortgage, lease, or sell the real estate of the said Thomas Montague for the payment of his debts, it is ordered that all persons interested in the estate of the said deceased appear before the Surrogate of the County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of May, 1873, next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and there to show cause why authority should not be given to the said administratrix to mortgage, lease, or sell so much of the real estate of the said Thomas Montague, deceased, as shall be necessary to pay his debts.

ROBT. C. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate.

ap9-law5wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID S. JACKSON, Jr., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 23 Thomas-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of April, 1873.

ap16-law6mW G. K. SHERIDAN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Morris Kelly, No. 837 2d-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of November, 1872.

MARGARET HAMILTON, Executrix.
MORRIS KELLY, Executor.

n20-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. DORTIC, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office and place of business, No. 90 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of January, 1873.

SEBASTIAN C. DORTIC, Executor.

ja8-law6mW*

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—IN 37TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs., on Sunday morning last, a breast-pin. The owner can have it by calling at No. 286 Lexington-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGLISH STANDARD ROSES.

CHOICE ASSORTMENT.

For price list address FLORIST, Box No. 191 Post-office, West Brighton, N. Y.

GRAIN TRADE.—NEW-YORK, ROTTERdam.—A commercial agent at Rotterdam wishes to represent a first-rate New-York export house in the grain trade; best references given and required. Address, post-paid, W. F., General Advertising Office of Nijgh & Van Ditmar, Rotterdam.

LEASE AND FIXTURES FOR SALE of a fine store and house in Grand-st.; best location in the City; cheap. Inquire at E. B. KOENIG'S, No. 322 Grand-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av And the "Times" West-side Office, No. 208 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE ENGlish lady will take the entire charge of a good house, to be rented in furnished rooms, with board; is an excellent manager; understands cooking and marketing; is kind and obliging; advertiser has good connections. Address B. C., No. 1,236 Broadway.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV.—All parties wanting help, and all help wanting situations, call immediately; professed Protestant and other cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, nurses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, waitresses, and general house-workers; all nations.

ALL SUMMER HOUSES, BOARDING-houses, and private families wishing reliable German, French, English, Irish, and American help in any capacity, can be suited immediately at WALKER'S, No. 136 6th-av., over drug-store.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 38th-st., formerly with Bedell, will be found a large selection of competent and reliable servants of all nations, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also, waiters, coachmen, grooms, &c.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4TH-AV., employers will find a large selection of first-class servants, of all nations and for all capacities, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

AT MRS. LOWE'S LARGE AND ELEgant rooms, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st., will be found a superior class of German servants for all capacities.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—AS COMPETENT chamber-maid and good plain seamstress; can embroider; would take care of children, or wait on a lady; willing and obliging; over five years' City reference. Call at No. 359 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the millinery-store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—A young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and nurse; understands chamber-work; is fond of children, and is willing to make herself useful; good references; No objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY REspectable young woman as first-class chamber-maid, or laundress and chamber-maid, in a small family; has one and five years' reference from her last places. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID—WAITRESS.—By two respectable Protestant young women; one as chamber-maid, and to assist with fine washing, the other as first-class waitress; the best of reference from their last employers; country preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 15th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT, ACtive young woman as first-class chamber-maid and laundress; understands fine washing and fluting; is willing and obliging; City or country; unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A HIGHLY-REcommended Welsh Protestant girl; will be generally useful in a family in any capacity; thoroughly understands her duties in every respect; desires a good comfortable home, which is preferred to high wages.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A GOOD, thorough Scotch Protestant servant; understands her work thoroughly in every branch; is also an excellent waitress; will be willing to be useful in a family; will give best reference. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant Welsh girl, as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress; can operate on three machines; will assist in the care of grown children; is neat and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a German Protestant young woman; would assist with washing and ironing; thoroughly competent, and has best of City references. Call at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a very neat, tidy, respectable English Protestant girl, who understands her work in every detail; is a competent waitress and a thorough chamber-maid; will give best recommendations.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble German girl as chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress; is a good washer and ironer; has the best City references. Apply at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN AMERICAN girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family going to the country for the Summer; good City references. Call at No. 629 6th-av., in fancy-store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or to take care of children; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 218 East 65th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT, desirable girl as chamber-maid; willing to assist in washing; is careful, neat and efficient in capacity as chamber-maid; two years' references. Call at No. 621 6th-av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chamber-maid and plain sewer; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 347 West 26th-st., from 10 to 4.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as first-class chamber-maid; will assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 107 West 49th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, and to assist with the ironing; a Protestant preferred; must be willing and obliging, and bring good reference. Apply at No. 444 West 20th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a Protestant girl; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 219 East 38th-st., top floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble young Scotch girl as chamber-maid or parlor-maid; excellent reference from last employer; City or country. Call at No. 308 East 39th-st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN ENGlish Protestant, as chamber-maid and waitress in the country; would assist with the washing. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTable young girl as chamber-maid and to assist in the washing; best City references. Apply at No. 131 West 28th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMan, as chamber-maid and waiting, or to take care of children and do chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 171 West 18th-st., near 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN EXCELLENT woman as chamber-maid or parlor-maid; leaves on account of family going abroad. Apply at present employer's, No. 114 5th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN AMERICAN girl as chamber-maid and to assist in washing and ironing, or as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Apply at No. 213 West 29th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble Protestant German girl as chamber-maid and to assist with the washing if required; has good City reference. Call or address No. 144 East 43d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman as first-class chamber-maid; or would travel with a family. Call at No. 258 9th-av., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND TO DO PLAIN Sewing.—Excellent City reference; City or country. Call at No. 263 West 22d-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—Chamber-maid and Waitress.—By two very neat, respectable young people; one is an excellent family cook, good washer and ironer; the other is a thorough chamber-maid and excellent waitress; both will do the work of a family between them, in City or country; will give best recommendation from former employers. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A VERY EXCELLENT SUPErior family cook; can do all kinds of first-class cooking; is accustomed to serve dinners in first-class style; makes all kinds of desserts, jellies, and creams, and a most excellent bread and pastry baker; best of references. Apply at Jacquin's French Office, No. 621 6th-av.

COOK.—BY AN A No. 1 COOK, FOR ALL kinds of French and English cooking; cake, jellies, ices, desserts, soups, brown gravies; bones and lards, &c.; has unexceptionable City reference for ability and character that will bear the strictest investigation; will go to the country with a family. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMan who can do all kinds of family cooking; soups, desserts, cake, bread and biscuit, ices, jellies, &c.; no objection to the country; the very best of City reference that will bear the strictest investigation. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A native of Dublin; has twelve years' character; can be recommended by one of the first families in New-York; no objection to the country; a kind mistress preferred to wages. Can be seen for two days at No. 242 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. M. A. F.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY-COMPETENT young woman, who is a competent (English) cook; can do all kinds of family cooking; understands meats, game, poultry, fish, soups, bread, biscuits, pastry, &c.; will give best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a German young woman; understands French, English and German cooking in all its branches; is willing and obliging; has good references. Call at Mrs. Haw's, Nos. 348 Bowery, entrance on Great Jones-street.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN a private family as first-class cook; understands cooking thoroughly in all its branches; is fully capable of taking entire charge of a kitchen; has first-class City reference. Call at No. 112 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN FAMILY COOK, who understands ordinary cooking well, and is a good bread-baker; would not object to part of the washing in a small family; age thirty; wages, $18. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as first-class cook, washer, and ironer, or would do all cooking; no objection to go with a family to the country for the Summer; has two years' City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 241 West 33d-st.

COOK.—BY A WILLING, RESPECTABLE girl as cook and to assist in the washing; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker, and would take the care of milk and butter; no objection to the country; best of reference. Call at No. 260 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; highly respectable, and a first-class cook; country or city; highly recommended for honesty, sobriety, capability, &c.; can do all kinds of cooking, meats, pastry, greens, &c.; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—WITHOUT WASHING; UNDERstands cooking, baking, and pastry in all their branches; no objection to the country with a City family; best City references; age thirty-eight; wages $20. Call at Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook or laundress, or as waitress in a small private family; no objection to family going to the country; best City references. Apply at No. 347 East 17th-st., in the store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a German Protestant girl who understands cooking in all its branches perfectly, and is a very excellent washer and ironer; best City references. Apply at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a German young woman; understands French, English and German cooking in all its branches; is willing and obliging; has good references. Call at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED, ECONOMIcal woman, as cook in a private family, or take charge of house in the absence of family; best City reference from last employer. Call at present employer's, No. 26 West 9th-st.

COOK.—IN THE COUNTRY, BY A SUPErior Scotch Protestant Cook, who is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; she is an excellent bread-maker, and understands the care of milk and butter. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

COOK.—A GOOD, RELIABLE WOMAN, AS first-class cook; understands meats, pastries, game, jellies, and is also an excellent bread-baker; prefers a private boarding-house; City references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a good, reliable woman as good cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; understands her work thoroughly, and is willing and obliging; good references. Can be seen at 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO REspectable Protestant girls, one as cook, the other as laundress, in a private family; no objection to the country for the Summer; good City reference. Call at No. 112 West 35th-st. Ring bell.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN who thoroughly understands her business, and can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 9 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman as first-class cook; understands both French and English cooking in all its branches, boning, larding, &c.; best City reference. Call at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN A private family who keep a kitchen-maid; she thoroughly understands all kinds French and English dishes; prefers going to watering-place. Call at No. 123 West 24th-st.; ring bell No. 14.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF many years' experience in this City; satisfactory City reference; no objection to a nice country place. Call or address B. J., No. 2 West 30th-st., private stable.

COOK.—PROTESTANT, FIRST CLASS; HER late employer will tell ladies what she can do; age forty; wages $25. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A PROTestant woman, who thoroughly understands her business; satisfactory references given; country preferred. Call at No. 133 West 19th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, as cook; thoroughly understands her business; will assist in washing; is a good baker; good City reference. Call at No. 167 West 18th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, AS good plain cook and to assist with the washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 219 East 38th-st., top floor, front room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS competent cook in a private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City references. Call or address No. 452 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, who has the best of City references; wishes a situation in the country; any place on the Hudson. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS GOOD plain cook; would assist or do the entire washing in a small family; City or country; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 206 West 26th-st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO young girls; one as good plain cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress, in a private family. Call at No. 332 West 40th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, as first cook in a private family; good City reference. Apply at No. 120 East 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as cook; good bread and biscuit baker; best City references. Call at No. 116 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., first floor, rear.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN GIRL, as cook, washer, and ironer; understands the business perfectly; best City reference. Call at 32 3d-av.

DOMESTIC HELP
Of all kinds constantly on hand at

ODELL'S,

No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIenced dress-maker as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit; run the Wheeler & Wilson machine; lately landed from England; no objection to the country. Call at No. 408 West 31st-st., basement.

DRESS-MAKER.—SOLICITS ENGAGEments by the day as seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; terms reasonable. Address V., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT dress-maker wishes a few more engagements to go out by the day; best of City references. Address C. R., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS dress-maker to go out by the day in private families; expert on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can be well recommended. Call at No. 115 West 50th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT dress-maker, to take few engagements by the day or week; fits and trims in latest styles; City references. Call at 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT dress-maker wishes to engage by the day or week; fits and trims in the latest styles; City reference. Call at No. 26 East 19th-st.

DRESS-MAKER—COMPETENT IN ALL its branches; in families by the day. Call or address Dress-maker, No. 109 West 20th-st., in the store.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED servants, male and female, for every capacity at the shortest notice, at Simms' Select Agency, No. 543 6th-av.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A PROTESTANT widow lady of experience and respectability as house-keeper, or would go as companion and nurse to an invalid lady; is intelligent, and of a cheerful disposition; can give the best of City references. Call on or address Mrs. Robinson, No. 309 West 25th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED widow lady as housekeeper or would do light work; good City reference. Call at No. 157 Norfolk-st., Mrs. Hill.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY NEAT, tidy young woman; can do plain cooking and family work in general; has no objections to be generally useful in a family; is a very nice washer and ironer; will give best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl, to do general house-work, or as cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PERSON as maid; is a good hair-dresser and dress-maker; speaks English; would not object to travel; good City references. Address A. B., No. 104 Waverley-place.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTAble young girl as lady's maid and seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine and dresses hair. Call at No. 55 West 17th-st., where she has lived two years.

LADY'S MAID.—GERMAN PROTESTANT, to wait on a lady only; no children; understands the duties of the position perfectly; last employer to be seen. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., below 27th-st., up-stairs.

LADIES' MAID.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, who understands hair-dressing and dress-making; speaks good English; best reference can be obtained. Call or address No. 384 5th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—FOR NEWPORT FOR THE Summer; any lady who desires an unapproachable laundress, (and our words are those of her present employer, who can be seen,) who is not afraid of lots of work, but wants good pay, can find her address (employer's) at Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG woman, an excellent laundress; all kinds of French fluting and box-plaiting, and ladies' and children's finery, in the neatest manner; best references as to capability, &c.; last employer to be seen. Apply at Jacquin's French Office, No. 621 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as first-class laundress; is willing to assist with chamber-work if required; has the best City references, and is thoroughly competent. Call at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN who can flute, polish, puff, and do up all kinds of nneries and laces in superior style; no objection to the country; first-class City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, as laundress in a private family; City or country; good home preferred to high wages; excellent reference. Call at No. 306 East 12th-st., fourth floor.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY an English Protestant young woman; highly respectable, and excellent laundress; French fluting; do all kinds of fine work neatly; very best City testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress, in a gentleman's family; would assist with chamber-work; the best City references can be produced. Call at No. 3?7 7th-av.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as laundress; willing to assist in chamber-work; best of City reference. Call at No. 109 West 20th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class laundress; no objection to the country; best City references. Apply at No. 85 Greenwich-av., corner of Bank-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress in a private family; excellent City reference. Call at present employer's, 124 West 49th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, IN a private family; has good City reference. Apply at No. 801 6th-av., near 46th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE, &c.—BY A NEAT AMERICAN girl—fifteen years of age—to assist in the care of grown children; will wait on the door and go on errands; an orphan; wages moderate; City reference. Call at No. 208 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY A YOUNG American lady of refinement and well-connected in this City, capable of teaching the English branches and music, as daily governess for a few children about ten years of age. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman as first-class nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or one or two grown children; will assist in chamber-work, and is a neat sewer; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN English Protestant young woman; very respectable, and excellent seamstress; cut and fit, operate dress-maker; experienced nurse for young or growing children; or lady's maid; very best City testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

NURSE.—AS INVALID NURSE OR GENtleman's servant, by an English Protestant man, with the best City recommendations as well as European, for capability, honesty, integrity, and sobriety; has had long experience. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR chamber-maid; is a competent hair-dresser and operator; capable to take charge of an infant, growing children, or wait on an invalid lady; best City references as an honest, trustworthy, good servant. French Office, No. 621 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing and all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; the best of City reference. Call at No. 136 East 32d-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A first-class German young woman; is an excellent seamstress, and fully capable of taking care of an infant or of growing children; very best City references. Call at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young German Protestant girl; is willing and obliging and understands her business thoroughly; best City references. Apply at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A first-class German young woman; is an excellent seamstress, and fully capable of taking care of an infant or growing children; very best City references. Call at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery.

NURSE.—PROTESTANT, FOR AN INFANT from birth; can bring it up on the bottle, and take entire charge; an invaluable servant; first-class City references; age thirty; wages $18. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

NURSE OR PLAIN SEWING.—BY A REspectable intelligent young woman, in a private family, or would do chamber-work and waiting; can furnish good City references. Address Jeremiah J. Leahy, Nos. 3, 5 and 7 White-st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY TIDY YOUNG Welsh Protestant girl; is also a very good family seamstress; is kind, attentive, affectionate to children; will give best recommendations from former employer. Call at 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress, or to take care of a baby from its birth; excellent City reference. Call at No. 130 West 20th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse to one or two growing children and assist in chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 642 East 35th-st., corner 2d-av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as nurse and seamstress, or would have no objection to go as chamber-maid; the best of City references can be given. Apply at No. 196 3d-av.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, PROTESTANT GIRL as nurse; can do plain sewing; has good reference from her present place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN INFANT'S NURSE, OR will take grown children; has good City references; will go in the country with a City family. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as nurse and chamber-maid; no objection to travel; best references. Call for two days at No. 124 West 49th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A competent and trustworthy person; excellent and long City reference from last employer. Call or address No. 157 West 33d-st., near 7th-av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse and do plain sewing. Can be seen at present employer's from 1 to 4 at No. 411 West 23d-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant as nurse or chamber-maid; City references. Call at No. 340 West 38th-st., third floor, back room.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman, competent to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; understands all sorts of fine and family sewing; is a first-class operator; has best of reference; wishes to go with a lady to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 153 East 40th-st., corner 3d-av., third floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTant girl, as seamstress and to wait on young ladies or grown-up children; is an excellent seamstress, and very smart and obliging; country preferred for the Summer; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 46 West 38th-st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A NEAT, NICE appearing young woman as seamstress and chamber-maid; can cut and fit for children; is a perfect operator; has one year's City reference from last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT young woman as seamstress and dress-maker; can do all kinds of family sewing and operating; will take care of grown children; is careful and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—TWELVE YEARS' REFerence to a fashionable New-York belle, who says she is "a beautiful sewer, very nice about a lady, and a clean and good chamber-maid, if required." Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., below 27th-st., up-stairs.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as seamstress and light chamber-maid; would like to go to the country for the Summer, or to travel with a family to Europe; has been in Europe with a family before; best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 151 East 43d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—PROTESTANT; CAN CUT and fit, make and trim ladies' and children's dresses, do fine sewing, and look after a lady's wardrobe; City references; age twenty-five; wages, $18. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., above 26th-st., up-stairs.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress and dress-maker; can cut and fit, do all kinds family sewing; is a thorough operator; can dress hair; would do light chamber-work; has one year's City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SUPERIOR SERvant as seamstress and to assist with the fine washing and ironing, or would take the place of chamber-maid and waitress in a small family. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A PERMANENT SITuation wanted by a competent seamstress and dress-maker; cuts, fits, and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference. Call at No. 220 West 17th-st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT woman as seamstress, and to do light work or to wait on a lady with grown children; no objections to travel. Apply at No. 8 East 34th-st. (present employer) until Wednesday, 12 o'clock.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress and to wait on a lady; country preferred, or would travel to Europe. Apply at No. 123 West 53d-st., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTAble person as seamstress and chamber-maid; good operator; excellent City reference. Call at No. 143 East 17th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as seamstress and to wait on a lady; country preferred, or would travel to Europe. Call at No. 123 West 53d-st., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl, as seamstress and assist at dress-making; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 310 West 44th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT girl as first-class seamstress in a private family. Address No. 29 West 12th-st.

WAITRESS.—EQUAL TO THE MOST EXperienced waiter man; can dress salads, serve courses, take charge of glass and silver, &c.; unexceptionable City references; City or country; nice looking; age twenty-five; wages, $18. Call at Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

WAITRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, and all kinds of salads; neat and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WAITRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID and Waitress.—By a very neat tidy young woman; good waitress; also, chamber-maid; country or City; very respectable; best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class waitress or chamber-maid; is thoroughly competent, and has excellent City references. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

WAITRESS—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY two girls, one as first-class waitress, the other as chamber-maid and assist in waiting; country preferred; best City references. Call at No. 123 West 24th-st., fourth bell.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman with ten years' first-class City reference from last employer. Can be seen at Mrs. Irwin's, No. 625 2d-av., corner 34th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as a very competent waitress; can take a man's place at waiting; City or country; has the best possible City references. Call at 621 6th-av.

WAITRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITress; would assist in chamber-work if required; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call or address No. 436 West 32d-st.

WAITRESS.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as waitress; thoroughly understands her business; City or country; best City reference. Apply at No. 107 West 18th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman (Protestant) as waitress in a private family; City reference. Address No. 229 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in china-store.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class waitress; would assist in chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 236 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as first-class waitress; country preferred; best City reference. Apply at No. 13 East 57th-st., at present employer's.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS.—BY A [illegible] young woman as first-class waitress; will assist in chamber-work; excellent City references. Apply at No. 229 2d-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITress, in a private family; highest City references for honesty and capability. Call at No. 68 West 14th-st., near 6th-av.

WAITRESS.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class waitress; best City reference. Call for two days at 218 East 26th-st., top floor, front room.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as first-class waitress; excellent City reference. Call or address at 248 West 31st-st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, ladies' or gentlemen's washing at her own home; polishing and fluting done, or go out by the day. Call at No. 310 West 40th-st., top floor.

WASHING, IRONING, AND PUFFING neatly done, or gentlemen's washing done up in style, or a good woman to work out by the day at any kind. Call or address Mrs. Rooks, [illegible] West [illegible]

WELL-RECOMMENDED GERMAN servants for all capacities constantly to be found at Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st., Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE of the Bowery Branch Young Men's Christian Association of the City of New-York, No. 134 Bowery, between Broome and Grand sts., furnishes employees promptly with clerks, copyists, cooks, coachmen, farmers, gardeners, laborers, mechanics, office boys, and all kinds of male labor, free of charge to employer or employe. Men forwarded to the country, on receipt of fare. Address personally, or by letter, (with stamp inclosed,) W. B. CHURCHILL. Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch, Y. M. C. A.

BUTLER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY an Englishman; thoroughly competent; undeniable City reference. Call or address J. A., No. 20 East 15th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RELIABLE MARRIED man, without incumbrance; is strictly honest and sober; understands his business thoroughly; has four years' first-class City reference from his last employer. Address W. R. M., Box No. 28, Times Up-town office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A VERY RESPECTable North of Ireland Protestant man, married, no children, who is a good driver and first-class groom; will do gardening, tend lawn, walks, &c.; good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SWEDE as coachman; understands the care and management of horses, carriages, harness, &c.; he is a good and careful driver, and can furnish undeniable references as to character, capability, &c.; would be found willing and obliging. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner of 12th-st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A situation for his coachman (American born;) is perfectly steady, honest, and an excellent driver and groom; thoroughly understands his business; has had twenty years' experience with horses, and nearly three years in my employ. Apply for two days to Thomas L. Small, No. 61 Frankfort-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY a married man; first-class coachman and gardener; wife will do chamber-work and waiting; no family; first-class reference from last employer as to character and ability. Address W. C., Box No. 241 Times Office.

COACHMAN, WAITER, &c.—BY A REspectable Protestant man lately landed; is a good coachman and groom; also a good waiter, and is willing to make himself useful; wages moderate; best old country references. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINgle young man; would like to take charge of a gentleman's road team; best City reference. Call or address T. M., at C. Graham's harness-store, No. 63 University-place.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, without incumbrance; has long experience; understands the business in all its branches; eleven years' reference from last employer. Call or address J. M., No. 45 West 30th-st., feed-store.

COACHMAN.—FIRST-CLASS; A RESPECTable man; thoroughly understands his business; an excellent groom; careful City driver; strictly temperate and obliging; can produce the best City reference. Address B. B., No. 160 West 31st-st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH COACHman, who understands the care and management of horses, carriages, &c., thoroughly; strictly temperate, honest, willing and obliging; best references. Address Coachman, No. 123 Cedar-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM, OR Groom.—By a single Protestant young man; understands his duties perfectly; good driver and excellent groom; City or country; good City reference. Call or address D. S., private stable, 119 East 22d-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A married man, without children; wife to do fine washing and chamber-work; is a Norwegian, five years in the country; good references. Address C. O., Box No. 211 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A REspectable, steady man and careful City driver, with first-class City reference from last employer. Call on or address B. P., No. 142 West 39th-st., in sale stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN AS coachman; no objection to the country or permanent situation in the country; best of reference given. Apply for two days at No. 5 West 13th-st., three doors from 5th-av.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A PROTestant man of long experience; careful City driver; honest, sober, and very steady; superior City references that will bear investigation. Apply for P., at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF long experience; understands his duties thoroughly; best of reference; none but first-class family need apply. Call or address T. M., No. 644 6th-av., harness-store.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent man (German,) who has lived with first-class families in this City, and has best City references. Address M. H., Times West-side Office, No. 208 West 23d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF long experience; first-class City reference; can be highly recommended by last employer. Call on or address J. K., No. 45 West 30th-st., in feed-store.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS first-class coachman in a private family; ten years' best City references from last place. Call on or address H. G., No. 792 Broadway, at Gibson's.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLored man, who understands his business well in all its branches; good City reference. Call at M. B. Campbell's, No. 40 4th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A Protestant young man; City or country; best City reference from last and former situations. Call or address W. T., No. 40 West 10th-st., for two days.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY a single man; is thoroughly competent in both capacities. Address T. F., No. 54½ West 32d-st., Up-town Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINgle Protestant Scotchman, sober and steady, willing and obliging; City or country; highly recommended. Call or address W. B., No. 137 East 33d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN (ENGlish) as coachman and groom in a private family; thoroughly understands his business. Call or address P. P., No. 140 West 50th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman; three years' best City and country reference. Apply at Smyth's harness-store, No. 963 6th-av., or No. 26 South William-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNEXceptional City reference from present employer. His qualifications can be ascertained by calling on or addressing T. M., No. 42 East 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; thoroughly understands his business; with the best of references from his late employer. Call at No. 144 5th-av., for H. M., in harness-store.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A first-class man, with nine years' experience from last employer. Apply at Norton's, 3 Whitehall-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; first-class; can give unbounded reference. Apply for two days at No. 121 West 18th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man as coachman; eight years' references; country preferred. Address G. B., Box 238 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHman; English; best City reference. Call or address at No. 13 East 33d-st., private stable.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AS coachman and groom; seven years' City reference. Address G. H., Box No. 204 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A young Englishman. Call or address J. C., No. 127 West 28th-st.

COURIER.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO speaks French, German, and English, to travel to Europe with a private family; has traveled all over Europe; best recommendation. Address Courier, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

FARMER OR COACHMAN—COOK, Laundress, &c.—By a man and wife, no incumbrance; man is an experienced farm hand, a good driver and groom; also plain gardener; wife is a good cook and laundress, and can do general house work; good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

FARMER, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT young man who can do all branches of farm-work, plowing, milking, mowing, tending machines, &c.; also plain gardening; good recommendations for character, &c.; wages moderate. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

JANITOR.—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN OF unexceptionable character, referring to two of the best houses in the City, wishes a place as janitor or porter in a bank or banking-house. Address James, Box No. 210 Times Office.

JANITOR.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man as janitor or porter; can give the very best reference as to truth, honesty, and trustworthiness. Address M. B., 928 6th-av., one door from corner 52d-st.

OUT-DOOR CLERK—IN ANY CAPACity; security and reference. Address Frederick, care Mr. Markwell, No. 114 Chambers-st.

PORTER AND CLERK.—BY A RESPECTable young German, in any store or wholesale house; is a good penman and quick at figures, both German or English; can also drive a horse and wagon; is good City driver, well acquainted in the City, and is not afraid of work; best City references as to honesty, &c. Address for three days H. L., Box No. 201 Times Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A MAN AGED TWENty-seven years; is a good driver and groom; also, can do all branches of plain gardening, caring lawn, milking, &c.; best recommendations; prefers a situation in the country. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A [illegible]

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible]

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT [illegible]

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS [illegible]

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE [illegible]

WAITER.—BY A [illegible]

WAITER.—BY A [illegible]

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS [illegible]

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT [illegible]

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OR BOY TO act as general clerk in a [illegible]

WANTED—A KITCHEN MAID; GERMAN preferred; [illegible]

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS [illegible]

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS [illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND [illegible] BIDWELL [illegible]

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, GRISWOLD & DA COSTA, [illegible]

The complaint in this action was [illegible] filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York [illegible]

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, GRISWOLD & DA COSTA, [illegible]

ap14-law6wW

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM SCHARFENBERG and ADAM J. KOHLY, plaintiffs, against [illegible] JOHN DOE and RICHARD ROE [illegible] Doe and Richard Roe being unknown [illegible] Summons for a money demand on contract. [illegible]

F. P. MARBURY, Jr., Plaintiffs' Attorney [illegible]

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—The Governor and Company [illegible] G. C. BIDWELL [illegible]

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, GRISWOLD & DA COSTA, [illegible]

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—[illegible]

CHRISTOPHER FINE, Plaintiff's Attorney, [illegible]

SUPREME COURT.—THE NEW-YORK GASLIGHT COMPANY, [illegible] Adolph Reimer [illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between CARL AMANN and GEORGE WAIT, under the firm name of C. AMANN & CO., [illegible]

NEW-YORK, April [illegible]

The undersigned [illegible] CREIGHTON & MORRISON [illegible] No. 89 Walker [illegible]

CLARENCE CREIGHTON,
CORNELIUS MORRISON.

NEW-YORK, [illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERsigned [illegible] RICHARDS & TELLINGHAST [illegible] Wall-st.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—THE fifty-seventh annual meeting of the American Bible Society [illegible] on THURSDAY, May 8 [illegible] EVENING, May 8.

CALEB T. ROWE, [illegible]

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL meeting of the [illegible] Union will be held [illegible] on THURSDAY, May [illegible]

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, May 6, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of [illegible], Esq., referee, A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., disposed of a plot of nineteen lots together in size 300 by 279, by 275 by about 240, located on Spuyten Duyvil Creek, at about Two Hundred and Twenty-second-street, adjoining the Dyckman estate, for $5,860, in the aggregate. The title to the property is one of possession, having been held by the present owners for forty-nine years, and although good, the fact, to some extent, injured the sale. The proposed line of River-street cuts the plot into two portions, and the exact size of the single lots cannot, therefore, be determined. Two of the lots, Nos. 1 and 19 on map, lying on Two Hundred and Twenty-second-street, sold for $530 each, to Potter Brothers; two lots adjoining, Nos. 2 and 18, to Geo. Peck for $325 each, and the remaining fifteen lots to John H. Power for $290 each. Total for plot as above noticed, $5,860. In addition to the above, James M. Miller, under a similar court order, Henry Nicoll, Esq., referee, sold one lot 24.11 by 75, on Seventh-avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, for $3,250, and one lot 25 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, 100 feet west of Seventh-avenue, (when widened,) for $3,750; both purchased by Calvin Stevens. These prices were considered excellent. The same auctioneer, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Wm. H. Leonard, Esq., referee, also sold one full lot on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, 300 feet west of Tenth-avenue, for $2,300, the buyer being H. H. Cammann. Two other lots adjoining, advertised for sale under the same decree, were withdrawn, a sufficient amount having been realized from the sale of the one lot to satisfy judgment of mortgage covering the three lots. The following auctions in charge of Mr. Miller, all legal, were adjourned, viz.: Sale of leasehold property on West Broadway and White-street, adjourned to the 13th inst. Sale of house and lot on Avenue B, south-east corner of Twelfth-street, adjourned to the 14th inst., and sale of house and lot West Twenty-eighth-street, east of Ninth-avenue, adjourned to the same date. No other business was transacted. Regarding the auctions held in Brooklyn yesterday, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., particulars will be given to-morrow.

At private contract William H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine-street, reports having recently sold the four-story brown-stone front house and lot No. 10 West Fifty-third-street, 25x63x¼ block for $60,000.

The offices of the *Real Estate Record* having been removed from Warren-street to Nos. 345 and 347 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 18, 20, and 21, a handsome suite, the event was celebrated yesterday by a reception tendered to the patrons of the journal and others by the proprietors, Messrs. C. W. Sweet & L. Isaacs. Quite a large number of real-estate operators and brokers were present, and the occasion was an enjoyable one.

For to-day the only auctions announced at the Exchange are as follows: By James M. Miller, trustee's sale, under the direction of N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., of a house and lot on Stanton-street, north side, 75 feet east of Lewis-street, lot 22 by 75. Also, adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John M. Scribner, Jr., Esq., referee, of two three-story brown-stone and brick buildings, known as Nos. 168 and 170 Forsyth-street, north-east corner of Rivington-street, with lot 25.5 by 100; buildings cover same. Also, similar sale, Wm. H. Leonard, Esq., referee, of a house and two lots on East Fifty-seventh-street, south side, 218 feet east of Lexington-avenue; lots together in size 33 by 100.5.

Exchange Sales, Tuesday, May 6.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 lot on 7th-av., n. w. corner 131st-st., 24.11x75	$3,250
1 lot on West 131st-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x100	3,750
1 lot on West 121st-st., n. s., 300 ft. west of 10th-av., 25x½ block	2,300

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

Plot of 19 lots on Spuyten Duyvil Creek, at about 222d-st., adjoining Dyckman estate, together 300x279x275xabt 240	5,860

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, May 5.

Boulevard, n. e. corner 139th-st., 24.11x100	$12,000
Beaver-st., s. s., 86.9 ft. e. of Broad-st., 23.10	23,000
Columbia-st., e. s., 250 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 25x100	11,250
Dover-st., s. w. s., 81.5 ft. n. w. of Chatham-st., 41.1	7,200
Emerson-st., s. e. corner Prescott-av., 139.7	1,500
Emerson-st., s. s., 188.6 ft. w. of Prescott-av., 103.7	11,000
47th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x92	6,900
[illegible]-st., n. s., 270 ft. w. of 7th-av., 21x98.9	16,000
32d-st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x98.9	10,300
34th-st., s. s., 171.10 ft. e. of Madison-av., 18.8x98	35,000
43d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x100.4	9,500
51st-st., n. s., 143.7 ft. e. of 4th-av., 17.10x100	11,000
60th-st., s. s., 143 ft. e. of Madison-av., 22x100	41,000
[illegible], s. s., 324 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x100	28,000
67th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 100x87	24,000
117th-st., n. s., 167 ft. w. of 4th-av., 13x100.11	8,500
119th-st., n. s., 363 ft. w. of Avenue A., 25x½-blk	4,000
150th-st., n. s., 100.8 ft. e. of 10th-av., 24.4x99	3,400
Lexington-av., s. e. corner of 47th-st., 90.5x85	120,000
Sherman-av., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Academy-st., 50x100	4,000
Vermilyea-av., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Emerson-st., 100x150	5,300
[illegible]-av., 200 ft. e. of East-side and 9th-st., 33.11	100
10th-av., n. e. corner of 165th-st., 65x100	5,500
10th-av., e. s., 158.5 ft. s. of 153d-st., 19.6x100	6,700
10th-av., e. s., 60.11 ft. s. of 153d-st., 19.6x100	6,700
10th-av., e. s., 138.11 ft. s. of 153d-st., 19.6x100	6,700

LEASES.

Chrystie-st., n. w. corner of Hester-st., 3 years, per year	$2,000
West Broadway, No. 84, and Leonard-st., 5 years, 2 years at $2,000, 1 year at $2,500, 2 years, per year	3,000
6th-av., No. 954, 5 years, 3 years at $2,500, 2 years, per year	3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

23 EAST 49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

For sale, in 49th-st., just east of 5th-av., a beautiful four-story brown-stone house, 17x60 feet. Has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner; the plumbing-work, mantels, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 100.5 feet in depth.

The owner will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture, or the house and lot can be bought without the furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York, at a very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable. A comparatively small amount of cash to be paid down.

For further particulars and permits apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE, 5TH-AV. LOTS.

A plot consisting of five lots; four on the avenue including corner lot of extra width, and one on side street; these lots are situated below the 79th-st. entrance to the Central Park, between the Conservatory and Art Museum, (now building,) and command an unobstructed view of the valley of the Park lake, bridges, &c. For terms, &c., address or see owner, at 18 East 60th-st.

A BEAUTIFUL PLOT OF LOTS FOR sale on a northerly corner of 5th-av., below 76th-st., and being 100 feet in front of 5th-av. and of extra depth; these are the only lots for sale in this location, having a southern exposure, and are probably the finest now in the market for building purposes; price very reasonable. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—THE BEST OFfered this Season.—A four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, completely and elegantly furnished, (by Marcotte,) including billiard-table and fine organ; all modern improvements; on Park-av., near 34th-st.; only $65,000; terms reasonable; immediate possession. For permits and particulars apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

A.—FOR SALE—FOUR FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop stone fronts, (College lease,) on north side of 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 22x60, 20x60, and 18x55. Apply to

WM. C. LESTER,
No. 47 West 49th-st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL—AN ELEgant four-story brown-stone house; handsomely furnished by Marcotte; price $45,000. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., Branch Office No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

FOR SALE—PLOTS OF LAND OF FROM five to fifty acres in the new part of the City over the Harlem River, at one-sixteenth the price of land in the old part. Apply to

HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF ABOUT TWENTY acres near village of West Farms in the new part of the city. Price $4,000 per acre. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, or Tremont.

FOUR FINE LOTS, SOUTH-WEST CORner of 5th-av. and 98th-st., for sale; the view from this property is one of the very best on the entire front of the Park. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOMESTEAD OF THE LATE Charles Cooper, situated on Bushwick-av. Boulevard, Evergreen-av., and Weirfield-st., Brooklyn, consisting of a large house, containing all the modern conveniences, with carriage-house, large barn, &c.; the grounds comprise about forty lots, handsomely laid out, with abundance of choice fruit and ornamental trees, [illegible]bery, &c.; the property is well located, with [illegible]-class surroundings; to close the estate, would [illegible] the house with four or twelve lots, or the whole, as parties may desire, on easy terms. Apply to JOHN A. LEWIS, Executor, No. 297 South-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY BASEMENT and subcellar brick house, containing all improvements, within eighteen minutes of Fulton Ferry. Price $4,500; $1,500 cash. Apply at No. 28 Clermont-av., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A RARE CHANCE.

For exchange or rent, at the terminus of the Sussex Railroad, Branchville, N. J., the new and well-furnished Pavilion Hotel, containing forty rooms; is convenient to depot; has the advantages of pleasant drives, pure air, no mosquitoes, and one mile from Culver's Lake; will exchange for property near the City, or, as an inducement to any who will open a boarding-house, will rent at lowest rates. Apply to JOHN G. HANCY, Branchville, Sussex County, N. J.

FOR SALE, AT A REASONABLE PRICE—A first-class modern four-story high-stoop house in 10th-st., near Stewart's store, with lot in fee; 25x½ block; house in perfect order; painted and frescoed in good taste; large dumb waiter from basement to fourth story; now occupied by members of the family of the late owner, and now to be sold by order of the heirs. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

$7,000—For sale, on a pleasant avenue, a French-roof house, twelve rooms, bath-room, bay windows, marble mantels; fruit-trees, shade-trees; lot, 50 by 175. Terms easy. Address MELLICK BROS., No. 6 Pine-st., or OWNER, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—A SHORT DISTANCE from depot, a fine residence and suitable outbuildings, all in good order, with four, five, or seven acres of land; neighborhood unexceptionable; street macadamized and lighted with gas. Inquire of EDWARD ANSTEN, No. 287 Pearl-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT HIGHLAND, OPPOSITE Poughkeepsie, on the Hudson River, very desirable country residence, fully and completely furnished, built in the best possible manner, with all the modern improvements; suitable for Winter or Summer; two-and-a-half story, Gothic style; nineteen rooms, stable, ice-house, and three acres of ground; well located, with fine views, &c. Price, $16,000, or without furniture, $12,000.

ALSO,

Near the above, a fine house with all improvements, lawns and out-houses; seven acres of ground; plenty of fruit; commanding beautiful views of the river and inland. Price, $10,000. Photographs of both places can be seen at office of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.

Residence of the late George W. Elder, consisting of a large house, with all the modern improvements for a first-class residence, gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c., in perfect order, stable, barn, gardener's house, &c., about six acres of improved land, abundance of fruit, situated on Richmond Hill, about half a mile from depot; situation high, with a commanding view. This is one of the finest places in the vicinity.

If not sold will be leased for a term of years, furnished. Apply to

N. L. McCREADY,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., New-York,
or to GEO. ELDER, Stamford, Conn., Executors.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW AND neatly arranged dwelling pleasantly situated, containing ten rooms, in a first-class neighborhood, and convenient to schools and churches, and within five minutes' walk of depot at Ridgewood, N. J., on line of Erie Railroad, distant twenty miles from New-York; will sell or let for Summer months, or lease for one, three or five years. For full particulars, Apply to

THOS. T. WALTON,
Imperial Insurance Company,
Nos. 40 and 42 Pine-st., New-York.

A SPECIALTY.—WESTCHESTER PROPerty—Properties to suit every one, from hundreds of acres to a single lot. We have a branch office in Westchester, at Fordham, for the convenience of buyers desiring to be shown the most desirable locations for investment or speculation. As the prices are rapidly advancing, purchasers should not delay making their selections.

POTTER BROTHERS,
Nos. 4 and 6 Warren-st., and Fordham.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO rent furnished, a new cottage, ten rooms, with all modern improvements; one hour from New-York, via Montclair Midland, or Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroads; five minutes' walk from either depot. For further particulars, apply to HORACE PIERSON, Bloomfield, N. J., or ROGERS & SHERWOOD, Nos. 94 and 96 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE of Adams Bailey, at Scarsdale, Westchester County, one mile from depot; modern house, 40 feet square, built by City mechanics; has every convenience for Summer or Winter occupancy; twenty-two acres in lawn and garden, with some heavy timber; stands high, overlooking the Sound and Palisades; terms liberal. Apply to

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

AT KING'S BRIDGE, ONLY THREE minutes' walk from depot, large house, 50x56, fifteen rooms; water, gas, &c., throughout; stable and two cottages; thirty acres; very fine view; a perfect country place. **OGDEN & CLARK, BROADWAY, CORNER OF 17TH-ST.**

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW HOUSE and lot, 100x150 feet, containing six rooms, besides attic, within a few minutes' walk of the Arlington Station, on the Montclair Railroad. Apply to SCHUYLER & ADAMS, No. 43 Jay-st., New-York; or, of H. K. SCHUYLER, Belleville, N. J.

WEST FARMS, KING'S BRIDGE, AND Morrisania.—Agents for the sale of property in these towns, (to be annexed,) and other portions of Westchester County. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A LARGE first-class dwelling-house, with stable, ice-house, and two or more acres of land, at Summit, N. J., for sale or exchange for City lots. Apply to T. B. WHITE, No. 33 Nassau-st., Room No. 8.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, SPECIALTY.—Great variety property to rent, sell, and exchange. Call for rent and sale catalogues. I. H. GERRY, No. 29 Nassau, corner Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—EIGHTY ACRES OF SPLENdid land in the new part of the City at $1,500 per acre. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, or Tremont.

BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE AT PLAINfield; also, garden plots; will be sold on the most favorable terms by payment of rent and installments. No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 63 or No. 69.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IF APPLIED FOR at once, farm thirty acres, Westfield, N. J.; mile from depot; high ground; good buildings. No. 2 Burling-slip.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 100 LOTS
ON 71ST, 72D, 73D, AND 74TH STS., AVENUES
A AND B.

WITH WATER FRONTS.

The undersigned, as trustees of the present owners, will sell at auction on THURSDAY, the 22d May, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers, the lots on the above streets and avenues, with the water-fronts.

THE SALE WILL BE WITHOUT ANY RESERVE WHATEVER.

HENRY CLAUSSEN, JR., }
ADOLPH LEVINGER, } Trustees.

Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., or at the office of ADOLPH LEVINGER, No. 261 Broadway.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT VERGENNES, VT.

ORDNANCE OFFICE WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D.C., March 20, 1873.

In pursuance of law, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the lands and buildings of the United States at Vergennes, Vt., known as the Champlain Arsenal, will be sold by public auction on the grounds on FRIDAY, June 6, 1873, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by law, are one-fourth cash at the time of sale, and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by bond and surety from the purchaser.

Circulars giving detailed description of the property may be had upon application to this office, or to the commanding officer at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., or to Col. S. CRISPIN, Army Buildings, New-York City.

The property may be inspected upon applying to the non-commissioned officer in charge.

A. B. DYER,
Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT ROME, N. Y.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20, 1873.

In pursuance of law, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the lands and buildings of the United States, at Rome, N. Y., known as Rome Arsenal, will be sold by public auction, on the grounds, on MONDAY, June 2, 1873, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by law, are one-fourth cash at the time of sale, and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by bond and surety from the purchaser.

Circulars giving detailed description of the property may be had upon application to this office, or to the Commanding Officer of Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., or to Col. S. Crispin, Army Buildings, New-York City.

The property may be inspected upon applying to the non-commissioned officer in charge.

A. B. DYER,
Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE, STABLE, AND LOTS ON 113TH-ST., NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK, AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH-STREET—The four lots, with the three-story frame house, and frame stable thereon, situate on the north side of 113th-st., commencing 100 feet east of 10th-av. The house is filled in with brick, is frescoed, has water and gas, bath, water-closets, wash-tubs, &c., and is in good order. Lots each 25x100 feet two inches.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF STORAGE WAREHOUSE ON WATER AND CHERRY STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

WATER AND CHERRY STREETS—The lot of land, together with the brick storage warehouse thereon, situate on the north side of Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips, running through to and fronting on Cherry-st., and known as No. 500 Water-st. and 237 Cherry-st. The building is three stories on Water-st., and four stories on Cherry-st. Lot 25 feet front on each street, and 120 feet deep.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF EXECUTRIX OF DESIRABLE LOTS ON 10TH-AV., CORNER OF 99TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Celeste Chavell, executrix of Martha Chavell, deceased:

TENTH-AVENUE.—Three lots on the east side of 10th-av., commencing on the south-east corner of 99th-st.

TENTH-AVENUE.—One lot on the north-east corner of 10th av. and 99th-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 8TH-AV. AND 52D-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

EIGHTH-AVENUE—One lot, situate on east side of 8th-av., 80.5 feet north of 56th-st.

FIFTY-SECOND-STREET—One lot, situate on the north side of 52d-st., 305 feet east of 9th-av.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOT ON 75TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

SEVENTY-FIFTH-STREET—One lot, situate on the north side of 75th-st., 255 feet west of 2d-av., 25x102 feet 2 inches.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT TRUSTEES' SALE OF
REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY,
Belonging to the
CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON WEDNESDAY,
THE 18TH DAY OF JUNE, 1873.

By the articles of the association of said company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.

The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,300,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.

The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the association for twenty years.

The personal property consists of notes bearing seven per cent. interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of ten per cent. on the amount of their purchases, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made out and delivered.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, }
L. S. BEECHER, } Trustees.
GEORGE WATSON, }

H. B. BOGUE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, March 12, 1873.
Office with Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Room No. 24, No. 173 La Salle-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FULLY FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

To let, for six or twelve months, with privilege of purchase, a tasty and modern-built suburban cottage residence, forty-five minutes from Wall-st. by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; travel unsurpassed at all seasons; house has twelve rooms, wide halls, heater, gas, bath, hot and cold water, closets, &c.; ample lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees; paved streets; healthy location; two minutes from depot; use of stable, pasture lot, with cow, and transfer of servants if desired; rent moderate. For further particulars and permit address Post-office Box No. 432 Elizabeth, N. J.

COUNTRY-PLACE TO LET—FURnished, north of and within a mile of the station at Tarrytown, on the Hudson, one hour from the Grand Central Depot; the house is commodious and fully furnished, with bath room, hot and cold water, first-rate laundry, with stationary tubs and every convenience; an excellent carriage-house, stable, hennery, with large chicken-yards; a large ice-house, (filled;) garden and ample lawn; possession as soon as desired. For further information inquire at No. 114 5th-av.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A VERY handsome residence in Yonkers; the house is situated on Palisade-av., in the best part of the town, being about 320 feet above tide, and the view extends down the river to Staten Island; the house is completely furnished, (fourteen rooms besides bath-room,) and has every convenience; there is an excellent carriage-house, with stabling for three horses and cow; the grounds (about one acre in extent) are beautifully laid out, and in perfect order; there is abundance of fruit of all kinds. Apply to H. N. TITUS, No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

TO RENT AT TARRYTOWN—A COUNtry seat; ten minutes from depot; furnished house, with all modern improvements; also, stable and carriage-house, fine shade trees, lawn and garden; for extensive and magnificent river and inland views the place has no superior, if equal, on the entire Hudson. Inquire immediately of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY-SEAT FURNISHED.—TO let, at Pelham, Westchester County, on East Chester Bay, six bed-rooms, besides servants' rooms, outhouses, stable, garden fruit; healthy; bathing, fishing; easy of access to cars and boat. Apply to C. D. BURRILL, No. 68 William-st.; or W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 68 Broadway.

TO LET—FOR YEAR OR LONGER, AT Newtown, Long Island, ten minutes' walk of two depots, house containing eight bedrooms, parlor, dining and sitting rooms, bath, water-closet, vegetable garden, about an acre lawn, plenty shade, excellent well-water; rent moderate. Apply or address FRANCIS T. WALKER & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE OF six and three-fourth acres, with fine house, garden, stable, &c., on the old road to King's Bridge, and about one three-quarter miles from Central Bridge, in the new part of the City. Apply to

HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TO LET, PARTIALLY FURNISHED—Country-seat, delightfully located at Castleton Heights, Staten Island, house containing fifteen rooms, water and gas, with carriage-house and seven acres ground; magnificent view. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 51 Lispenard-st.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES TO RENT—Furnished, situated on and near the sea-front; also properties for sale. Printed catalogues can be had upon application. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, and Long Branch near the Depot.

MORRISTOWN.—FURNISHED AND UNfurnished cottages and country seats to rent for Summer season or year. Farms and residences for sale and exchange. Morristown office, two doors from P. O. J. HENRY JOHNSON, 149 Broadway.

TO LET—AT ROSELLE, ON NEW-JERSEY Central Railroad, a large French-roof house; thirteen rooms; modern improvements, &c. Also, small house at Elizabeth. Inquire of W. W. DILTS, Roselle, or of E. W. HADDEN on premises.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, ON west bank of Hudson River, five minutes' walk from steam-boat landing, fifty minutes from foot of Canal-st. OSCAR SMEDBERG, No. 43 Wall-st.

TO LET—CHEAP, AT FORDHAM, NEAR the depot, large dwelling, stable, and grounds, and convenient cottage. Apply to B. F. HASKIN, Fordham Depot, or J. B. HASKIN, 119 Broadway.

TO LET AT FLUSHING—FURNISHED residence, complete in every particular; furnace, gas, &c.; attractive grounds; location unsurpassed; near depot. JAS. B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine-st.

AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, NEAR THE lower Depot.—To let, a neat cottage and barn, with two acres of land. Apply to C. T. SMITH or JOHN L. SALISBURY, No. 159 Duane-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THREE-STORY small brown-stone dwelling for six months; rent $75 per month. Apply on premises, 343 East 20th-st.

TO LET—AT ROSSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND, large house, pleasantly situated on Staten Island Sound. Apply at Nos. 98 and 100 Franklin-st.

TO LET—$1,500—WEST 22D-ST.—FOUR-STORY English-basement house, just put in good order. Address W., Box No. 1,549 Post-office.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

FIRST-CLASS OFFICE TO LET, ON first floor of marble building, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, suitable for insurance, banking, &c., by TAYLOR & STEARNS.

BROADWAY LOFT TO LET—THE FIRST loft in the double marble building, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, 50x200, well lighted. Apply to

J. O. FOWLER, No. 96 Nassau-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FARMS AND COUNTRY-SEATS in exchange for New-York or Brooklyn property, at

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane st.
E. K. RAUBITSCHEK.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily a modern-built, furnished house (high stoop), between 5th and 6th avs. and 20th and 40th sts. Address W. W. H., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMan and her husband wish to take charge of a gentleman's house during the summer months; unexceptionable City references. Call or address No. 348 East 32d-st.

A MARRIED SCOTCH WOMAN WOULD like to take charge of a gentleman's house during the absence of the family in the country or Europe; best City reference given. Call or address No. 879 6th-av., third bell.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man and his wife wish a house to take care of during the Summer; best City references. Call or address No. 34 West 13th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer—Sales-rooms No. 95 Chambers and No. 77 Reade-st., late Henry H. Leeds & Miner, established in 1847.

HORSE AUCTION MART, NOS. 337, 339, and 341 4th-av., corner 25th-st. By ALLEN B. MINER & BRO.

ON THURSDAY, MAY 8,
at 10½ o'clock, at their sales rooms,
No. 95 Chambers and No. 77 Reade-st.,
SALE OF UNITED STATES
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SUPPLIES,
by order of Government,
comprising medicines, surgical implements,
trusses, scales and weights; trunks, mattresses,
linens, silks, &c., &c. The goods will be on
exhibition WEDNESDAY, May 7,
with catalogues.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, AT 12 O'CLOCK noon, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy-yard, New-York, by order of Vice-Admiral S. C. Rowan, commanding the post, a quantity of small arms and accoutrements, as follows, viz.: 6,752 Plymouth rifles, calibre 69, serviceable; 174 Plymouth rifles, calibre 69, needing repairs; 6,601 Plymouth rifles, sabre-bayonets, scabbards; 4,344 Sharps & Hankins carbines, calibre 52, serviceable; 417 Sharps & Hankins carbines, calibre 52, needing repairs; 278 Sharps & Hankins rifles, calibre 56, serviceable; 26 Sharps & Hankins rifles, calibre 56, needing repairs; 278 Sharps & Hankins rifles, sabre-bayonets and scabbards; one beam engine, diameter of cylinder 36 inches, and 48-inch stroke, jet condenser, Stevens' cut-off, ball-governor, double valves, three driving-pullies, crank-shaft 17 feet long, &c., the whole built by West Point Foundry in 1854; also, the following tools, viz.: 7 thread-cutting lathes, 1 planer, 2 drills; also, 2 wrought iron paddle-shafts, 27 feet long; 4 cranks, and 1 crank-shaft. Terms at sale.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECOMBE, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) May 7, at 12 o'clock, within their store: Fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons, cargo Mary Knowlton, and can be seen on Pier No. 14 East River. Immediately after, fresh Naples Oranges and Lemons, cargo L. Serra, and can be seen on Pier, East River.

AUCTION SALES.

S. P. AVERY'S AUCTION!!

Having failed to materially reduce the number of paintings owned by me, as I hoped to do by private sale during my recent exhibition, and having many more than I can place in my Art Rooms, at No. 82 5th-av., I have determined to offer them at auction.

I am encouraged to do this by many solicitations and offers of support from gentlemen who prefer to purchase in this manner, and by their expressions of confidence won by my good faith on former similar occasions.

I respectfully appeal to the patrons of art for their generous aid in this, my most important venture.

SAMUEL P. AVERY.

WITH MANY ADDITIONS,
newly arranged, this
VALUABLE COLLECTION
of
160 SUPERB PAINTINGS,
by
OVER 100 CELEBRATED ARTISTS
of various schools,
is now on view, day and evening, at the gallery,
NO. 625 BROADWAY,
where they will remain until they are sold at auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, May 13 and 14.

By R. SOMERVILLE,
at his gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

SALE BY AUCTION OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, AND TEXAS RAILROAD—Circuit Court of the United States, District of Louisiana—Henry J. Gardner and Peter Butler vs. New-Orleans, Mobile, and Texas Railroad Company—No. 6,958.—Pursuant to a decree rendered in the Circuit Court aforesaid, at the term of said court commencing the first Monday of November last and under the authority of said court, and to carry into execution the terms of a deed of trust or mortgage executed by the said corporation, bearing date on the 8th of March, A. D. 1869, to the plaintiffs in said cause and filed in the proceedings of the suit aforesaid to secure by the terms of the same four thousand bonds of one thousand dollars each, of a uniform series, with coupons attached of forty dollars each, payable the first day of April and of October of each year, and upon which mortgage or deed there is due the sum of four million three hundred and twenty thousand dollars, as declared in the decree in said cause: The undersigned trustees, under the supervision and direction of the undersigned masters appointed in the decree, will, on Friday, the sixth day of June, 1873, in the City of New-Orleans, in front of the post-office of the said city, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., proceed to sell the following property described in the said mortgage or deed in four separate parcels, as hereinafter described, at public auction for cash to the highest bidder: First, all that portion of the main line of the railroad of the said New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, located or to be located between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, and within the said cities and upon the lands, buildings, machinery, rolling stock, and other real and personal property, and the franchises, tolls, rights, and privileges pertaining and exclusively belonging separately used with the same and branches and to said portion of the main line of the said railroad, and roads connecting thereunto, including all the depots, station-houses, engine houses, car-houses, freight-houses, store-houses, wharves, warehouses, wood-houses, machine shops, repair shops, business offices, and other shops, offices and buildings now owned or possessed by said corporation, together with the superstructure and iron rails and its appurtenances, rolling stock, engines, cars, tenders, tools, machinery, steamboats, tugboats and their tackle, apparel and furniture, and other personal property and stock in connecting roads used as aforesaid, and the ferry rights across the Mississippi River. Second, all that portion of the road commencing at the point Westwego opposite to the city of New-Orleans, on the west bank of the Mississippi River, and extending along the track of road for a distance of seventy miles, with all the rights of the said corporation in the said portion of the main line; together with the lands, buildings, machinery, stock, and other real and personal property, and the franchises, tolls, rights, privileges pertaining and exclusively belonging to the said portion of the said road, and separately used with the same, and including depots, station-houses, engine-houses, car-houses, freight-houses, store-houses, wharves, warehouses, sheds, machine-shops, offices, and buildings, in connection with the said portion of road west of Mississippi River, together with the superstructure, iron rails, and appurtenances; also, the rolling stock, engines, cars, tenders, tools, steam-boats, machinery and other boats and vessels, and their tackle, apparel, and furniture, fuel, materials, and other personal property appertaining to and used with the constructing, repairing, or carrying on the business of this portion of the road separately and exclusively. Third, all that portion of the main line of said road located or to be located from the point on the road seventy miles from Westwego, and extending westerly through the State of Louisiana to the Sabine River, with all the lands, buildings, rights of way, superstructures, franchises, tolls, privileges, depots, stations, or other rights of way of the said corporation, or which may be held or conveyed by the said trustees or under this decree with the connecting roads, either located or surveyed, or to be located and surveyed, in the State of Louisiana, and which appertains to the said road or connecting roads or branch roads of that portion of the said road within the said State. Fourth, all of the road from the Sabine River to the City of Houston, in the State of Texas, with all the lands, right of way, superstructions, buildings, depots, stations, station-houses, shops, rolling stock, machinery, materials, appertaining or belonging to the line of road from the Sabine River aforesaid to the City of Houston, and exclusively belonging to the same, and any other real and personal property, franchises, rights of way, tolls, grants of privileges not herein described, and which are included in the said deed; and it is to be understood that the sale under this deed of trust, and the decree herein mentioned, is to be subject to a deed of trust bearing date the 1st day of January, 1869, by the said corporation to Oakes Ames and Edwin D. Morgan, trustees, and which affects that portion of the said road and property before mentioned lying within the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile and between the said cities, and is not to impair in any manner the incumbrance aforesaid or the rights under the said deed, the said mortgage or deed to said parties being made to secure a uniform series of bonds of four thousand in number, and each for one thousand dollars, with interest, coupons attached of forty dollars each, payable semi-annually on the 1st of January and July of each year, and bearing even date with the mortgage, and which is referred to in the said mortgage or deed of trust to the plaintiff in this suit. And it is further understood that the property included in the second and third or other parcels above described, being the property lying westerly of the City of New-Orleans and the Mississippi River, in the States of Louisiana and Texas, shall be subject to the mortgages or deeds of trust executed by the said corporation under the power reserved in the deed of mortgage or trust described in the proceedings in this cause to issue bonds to an amount in the aggregate not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars per mile for each mile of the railroad or railroads constructed west of the Mississippi River, which power has been executed by the said corporation by the execution of a mortgage executed to Oakes Ames and Edwin D. Morgan, dated the 15th day of March, 1870, whereby an issue of bonds to the amount of twelve thousand five hundred dollars per mile was provided for upon all the tract of road in the State of Louisiana, and the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for all of the track west of the Louisiana line and lying in the State of Texas, which mortgage was modified by an act of mortgage dated 1st January, 1872, but does not increase the amount of the incumbrances; and also a further mortgage, bearing date 1st July, 1870, securing the payment of the second mortgage bonds guaranteed by the State of Louisiana, and which mortgage is an incumbrance on the railroad of said corporation to the west of the river Mississippi and extending to the Sabine River, and all other mortgages existing under said power. There will be prepared twenty days before the day of sale an inventory of the property to be sold in the different parcels, and copies of the mortgages will be in the hands of the Masters for exhibition to any person desiring to purchase. The power to the Trustees to bid for the bondholders is reserved in the decree. The Trustees and the Masters will give information of the matter intrusted to them prior to the sale.

(Signed) HENRY J. GARDNER,
PETER BUTLER,
Trustees.
ROBERT H. SHANNON,
J. W. GURLEY,
Masters.

SALE OF SMALL-ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, }
NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 17, 1873. }

There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at 12 M., on WEDNESDAY, May 14, 1873, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy-yard, New-York, a quantity of small-arms and accoutrements, as follows, viz.:

- 6,752 Plymouth rifles, cal. .69, serviceable.
- 174 Plymouth rifles, cal. .69, needing repairs.
- 6,601 Plymouth rifle sabre-bayonets.
- 6,355 Plymouth rifle sabre-bayonet scabbards.
- 4,344 Sharps & Hankins carbines, cal. .52, serviceable.
- 417 Sharps & Hankins carbines, cal. .52, needing repairs.
- 278 Sharps & Hankins rifles, cal. .56, serviceable.
- 26 Sharps & Hankins rifles, cal. .56, needing repairs.
- 278 Sharps & Hankins rifle sabre-bayonets and scabbards.

Terms: One-half cash in Government funds on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten (10) days afterward, during which time the articles must be removed from the yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

It is to be distinctly understood that no guarantee will be given to purchasers of articles offered for sale and noted in the catalogue, as regards their exact condition or quality; but it is believed, however, that everything offered for sale is as represented.

WILLIAM N. JEFFERS,
Chief of Bureau.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY
INSTALLMENTS TAKEN FOR
FURNITURE,
CARPETS,
BEDDING, &C., AT
S. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S,
Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham-st.
AN IMMENSE STOCK AND LOW PRICES.
Don't throw away your money on cheap goods, but
GET A GOOD ARTICLE, AND TAKE TIME T
PAY FOR IT.

T. G. SELLEW,

DESKS,

Office and Library Furniture,

NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.

Fine Cylinder Desks.

MAGNUS BROTHERS,

No. 104 Fulton-st., up-stairs, offer at retail Picture Cords, all colors, the best quality, and warranted for thirty years; Tassels, Wire, Nails, Hooks, &c., Carpet Bindings, Tacks, Thread, Shade Tassels, Cord. Banner and Upholstery Trimmings on hand and made to order at short notice.

NOTICE—BRICK-LAYERS OF THE U. O. A. B.—Brothers, you are hereby notified to abstain from working on job, 63d-st. and Madison-av., until Mr. Cochran's claims are settled. By order of council. CHARLES TOWER, President. THOS. KIERNAN, Recording Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED
FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.;
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE-CLOTHING,

Carriage-robes, lap-dusters, fly-nets, and a large variety of SADDLERY GOODS always on hand.
C. B. SMITH, No. 40 Warren-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED
FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

LELAND'S
STURTEVANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances, or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, (EUROPEAN plan,) No. 643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. Single rooms, $1 per day; family rooms from $10 to $14 per week. Hotel restaurant and newly furnished. All Broadway stages pass the hotel.
GEORGE S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

NO. 9 WEST 19TH-ST.—AN OPPORTUnity for those desiring a pleasant home, neatly-furnished rooms, superior table, every attention conducive to comfort; only persons of refinement and with good references need apply.

NO. 53 WEST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Desirable rooms, with unexceptionable board, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentleman; location desirable; terms moderate; references exchanged.

THIRTY-SECOND-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-av. and Broadway; an entire house to be rented to gentlemen, without board; rooms en suite or singly, furnished or unfurnished. Address given from Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., WEST, NO. 323. —The private family occupying this fine house have rooms on the first and third floors, with unexceptionable table, hot and cold water, at Summer prices.

NO. 7 EAST 46TH-ST.—THIRD FLOOR and one room on fourth floor to let, with board; suitable for families or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, en suite or singly, with or without board; also, floors for housekeeping. Apply to
E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

NO. 46 WEST 14TH-ST.—HANDSOMEly furnished rooms to let, with first-class board, suitable for families or parties of gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 116 EAST 54TH-ST., BETWEEN 4TH and Lexington avs., floor to let, with board, to a small family; a few respectable men can also be accommodated; bath and gas.

RICHLY FURNISHED SECOND floor, en suite or separately, with board: also, family and single rooms; everything first class; Summer prices. No. 33 West 33d-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 351, SECOND DOOR BElow 34th-st.—An elegantly-furnished parlor floor to rent, with private table, bath, closets, &c.; also other rooms.

BOARD.—PLEASANT LARGE ROOM AND front hall room, suitable for gentlemen; terms moderate; also, second-story front, handsomely furnished. No. 41 West 16th-st.

NO. 142 EAST 35TH-ST., NEAR LEXINGTON-AV.—Nicely-furnished rooms to let, with breakfast, if desired; location unsurpassed. Call or address as above.

NO. 13 EAST 30TH-ST.—A PARLOR floor of three or four rooms, well furnished, to let, without board; no housekeeping. Also, two rooms on third. Terms very moderate for the Summer.

TO LET—TWO NEATLY-FURNISHED hall bedrooms, with water and gas, pleasantly located near 34th-st. depot. Inquire at No. 493 3d-av., second floor.

A PARLOR FLOOR ELEGANTLY furnished, to let, with private table at Summer rates. No. 14 East 32d-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

NO. 147 WEST 22D-ST.—TO LET TO A physician or dentist, three rooms on first floor of English-basement house; they have been occupied eight years by a physician.

NEXT DOOR TO GRAND HOTEL, (No. 36 West 31st-st.,) elegant accommodations to let, with or without meals; highest references exchanged.

NO. 210 EAST 30TH-ST.—HANDSOMEly-furnished parlor floor for gentleman and lady; also, a room for $5; brown-stone house; French family; table first class. References.

NO. 255 WEST 26TH-ST.—A SMALL furnished room to let, without board, to a respectable gentleman.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST-ST.—PLEASANT rooms to let with board, for the Summer or year; suitable for a family.

TO LET—A NEATLY-FURNISHED SECOND-story front hall room to a gentleman, without board. No. 110 4th-av., near 12th-st.

ROOMS IN ALL LOCATIONS TO LET, with or without board; prices and all particulars given. COLES & RYDER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

TO LET—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, FURnished, to a single gentleman, or gentleman and wife, without board. Inquire at No. 23 East 24th-st.

NO. 42 WEST 14TH-ST.—A VERY handsome second floor to let, with board, for the Summer; references exchanged.

NO. 7 WEST 39TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms to let, with board, to a family or party of gentlemen; Summer prices.

NO. 15 WEST 43D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen with board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT Fairview, N. J., for adults only; within five minutes' walk of depot of Northern Railroad; twenty trains daily; less than thirty minutes to Chambers or Twenty-third-street ferries; thirty acres of ground; neighborhood good and healthy; rooms large and airy; abundance of fruit, flowers, &c.; boating and croquet grounds; board $10 to $12 a week. For further particulars apply to J. L. GREELEY, No. 13 Greenwich-av., or G. A. GREELEY, Fairview, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE BANKS OF the Housatonic River, two and three-quarters hours from City by New-Haven Railroad; the house is commodious and beautifully located on high ground, commanding a splendid view of the river; fine drives; facilities for salt water bathing, boating, fishing, &c.; good stabling; references exchanged. Address H. R., Box No. 1,682 Post-office.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., FORTY-FIVE MINutes from City Hall.—Pleasant, airy rooms, with board; house convenient, having water and gas, good stable and carriage room. Address or apply at No. 43 West 22d-st., or Post-office, Englewood.

STAMFORD.—FINE ROOMS TO LET, with board, from June 15; gas, bath, &c.; lawn, croquet-ground, stabling; five minutes' from depot, one hour from City. Apply or address No. 7 West 32d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Board can be obtained in a private family for gentleman and wife, or for single gentlemen; only five minutes from depots. Address MONTCLAIR, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

SUMMER BOARD AT THE DE GARMO Institute, Rhinebeck, N. Y., from July to September.—A pleasant location, airy rooms, and good board; delightful drives in immediate vicinity. For particulars address J. M. DE GARMO, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD AND COMfortable rooms in a delightful locality in Connecticut; terms moderate. Call on L. F. DUDLEY, at the Revere House, and see photograph of buildings.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS wishing a comfortable home in the country, in a farm-house, shaded by large trees, can address J. W. Hudson, Columbia County, New-York, Box 237.

EXCELLENT COUNTRY BOARD.—A few select families can be accommodated. Address Rock Farm *Post-office*, Glen Cove. Adults $10, children half price.

PERSONS OR FAMILIES CAN BE ACcommodated with board for the Summer at Montgomery, Orange County; references exchanged. Address WM. TOPPING, Montgomery, Orange County.

GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—Board for the Summer; house open from 1st of May. JAMES G. ROE.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, New-York, *will dispose of* **100 PIANOS** *and* **ORGANS** *of first-class makers, including* **WATERS'**, *at extremely low prices for cash, or part cash, and balance in small monthly payments.* New 7-Octave first-class **PIANOS**, all modern improvements, *for* **$275** *cash.* *Organs* **$55, $75. DOUBLE-REED ORGANS, $100; 4-STOP, $110; 8-STOP, $125**, *and upward.* *Pianos and Organs to let.*

WATERS' CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS

are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. The **CONCERTO STOP** *is the best ever placed in any Organ. It is produced by a third set of reeds peculiarly voiced, the* **EFFECT** *of which is* **MOST CHARMING** *and* **SOUL-STIRRING**, *while its* **IMITATION** *of the* **HUMAN VOICE** *is* **SUPERB.** *Terms liberal.* *ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE MAILED.* 1 stamp.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 155 4th-av.)

CHURCH ORGANS.—WM. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing-st., have finished and for sale one of eight stops, pedals, two of twelve stops, pedal bass. Warranted superior in tone and finish, and contain all improvements. Apply as above.

WANTED—A GERMAN PROFESSOR OF Music at Wells College, Aurora, N. Y., for September next. None but an energetic, married, Christian gentleman need apply. State salary required with full reference.

BEST PIANOS.—HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S, Berry's and other new and second-hand pianos and organs for rent and sale on installments, very cheap. BERRY & CO., 780 Broadway, corner 10th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIBLO'S GARDEN.

The new pantomime,
AZRAEL; or, THE MAGIC CHARM.

LULU,

THE EXCITEMENT OF THE DAY.

Maffitt and Bartholomew as Clown and Pantaloon.
Mme. LANNIER, Mlle. PITTERI.
CORPS DE BALLET, THREE GRAND BALLETS.
MAGNIFICENT TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOUCICAULT.

EDWIN BOOTH............Manager and Proprietor
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
Of Mr.
DION BOUCICAULT,
Who will appear during these
LAST SIX NIGHTS
In his great character of
MICHAEL O'DOWD,
In his new comedy-drama of
DADDY O'DOWD.

LAST BOUCICAULT MATINEE
On SATURDAY, at 2,
And LAST TIME but ONE of DADDY O'DOWD.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEILSON.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
Return of
MISS NEILSON.

The management respectfully announces the reappearance of the celebrated English tragedienne,

MISS NEILSON,

On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, May 12,

When she will appear, for the first time in this country, in her original character of

AMY ROBSART,

in the grand historical and romantic drama of that name, written by Andrew J. Halliday, Esq., and founded on Sir Walter Scott's famous historical romance of Kenilworth, in which she achieved such a great success at the Drury Lane Theatre, London, sustaining the part of AMY ROBSART for over 100 consecutive nights. Miss Neilson will be supported by Mr. FRANCIS BANGS....as..........LEICESTER (His first appearance in four months.) Mr. NEIL WARNER, and a powerful cast, with new scenery, costumes, armors, appointments, music, mechanical effects, and an increased auxiliary force and corps de ballet of nearly 200 PERSONS.

The box-sheet for the NEILSON PERFORMANCES is now open at the usual places.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK
GREAT SUCCESS.
ANOTHER TRIUMPH.
EVERY EVENING
and
SATURDAY MATINEE, at 1½ P. M.,
Mr. SOTHERN
will appear in his original part of SQUIRE CHUCKLES, in the
SQUIRE'S LAST SHILLING!
An original Drama of Comic and Serious interest, in four acts, by Mr. H. J. Byron.
The piece will be presented by the
FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS:
Mr. SOTHERN, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. W. CARROLL, Mr. C. B. BISHOP, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. G. W. BROWNE, Mr. J. PECK, Miss KATHERINE ROGERS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, and Miss VANDYKE.
ACT FIRST—THE MISER'S ATTIC.
ACT SECOND—SQUIRE CHUCKLES' COUNTRY HOUSE AND GROUNDS.
ACT THIRD—LODGINGS IN LONDON.
ACT FOURTH—INTERIOR OF SQUIRE CHUCKLES' COUNTRY HOUSE.
BOX BOOK OPEN—SEATS SECURED IN ADVANCE.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

J. KOCH & CO.............................Proprietors

OPENING OF CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 14, AT 8,
WITH
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNEQUALED
SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.

LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK.
FRANK MACEVOY'S
NEW HIBERNICON;
OR, IRELAND IN AMERICA.
IRISH COMEDY, IRISH SCENERY, SONGS, DANCES, WIT AND HUMOR.
Orchestra, 75c.; admission, 50c.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 2 P. M.
Admission, 50c.; children, 15c.

RUBINSTEIN MATINEE RECITALS

and HIS LAST APPEARANCES IN AMERICA,
At STEINWAY HALL, on the afternoons of
MONDAY, May 12; WEDNESDAY, May 14;
FRIDAY, May 16; SATURDAY, May 17;
MONDAY, May 19; TUESDAY, May 20,
and on the evening of THURSDAY, May 22.

The sale of Season Tickets for the entire series of Seven Recitals will close to-morrow (Thursday) evening, at 5 o'clock. Price, ten ($10) dollars. The sale of seats for single recitals commences Friday morning, at usual ticket-offices. Reserved seats to single recitals, two ($2) dollars.

BELLEW'S FAREWELL READING.

STEINWAY HALL, THURSDAY EVENING,
May 15, the last appearance this season in America of the Shakespeare of readers,

J. M. BELLEW,

With an entirely new programme.
Tickets $1, at Schirmer's, and No. 114 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

WILL HOLD ITS
20TH ANNIVERSARY REUNION,
at the BROADWAY TABERNACLE, corner 34TH-ST. and 6TH-AV.,
THURSDAY EVENING, May 8.

Rev. HENRY M. SCUDDER, D. D., will preside, and brief addresses may be expected from Rev. WM. M. TAYLOR, D. D., Rev. C. S. ROBINSON, D. D., Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Rev. J. M. BUCKLEY, and Rev. H. M. GALLAHER.

Music will be rendered by the new choir of the Tabernacle, assisted by Miss Antoinette Sterling and other eminent talent.

Tickets 50 cents; may be procured at the rooms of the Congregational Union, No. 69 Bible House; at the Broadway Tabernacle, of the Sexton, and at the office of the *Independent*, No. 3 Park-place.

N. B.—The annual business meeting for the election of officers and the presentation of annual reports will be held on THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the lecture-room of the Broadway Tabernacle.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY of the settlement of Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., as Pastor of the Fourth Universalist Society will be celebrated on WEDNESDAY NEXT, May 7, at the church, corner 5th-av. and 45th-st.

In the AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, addresses by Revs. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D.; MOSES BALLOU, D. D.; H. W. BELLOWS, D. D.; J. SMITH DODGE, Jr.; J. M. PULLMAN, E. C. SWEETSER, Jr., and Dr. CHAPIN.

In the EVENING, at 8 o'clock, a social gathering.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,

will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure-grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.

Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

HEATH HOUSE,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, MORRIS COUNTY, N. J.

Will open for the reception of guests June 1. Applications for rooms can be made at the Coleman House, Broadway, N. Y., where the proprietor, with plans of the house, can be seen every Wednesday from 12 to 3 o'clock.

J. WARREN COLEMAN, Proprietor.

THE TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.

ONE HOUR from New-York City; will be OPENED JUNE 14 for the reception of guests, and *kept in the best style.* Diagrams of the house may be procured by addressing L. D. MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL

will open on or about the 1st day of June. Three cottages to let, with board in hotel. Special terms offered to parties taking board for the season. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE,

Englewood, N. J., by Northern Railroad, foot Chambers-st., or steam-boat foot Harrison-st.

HIGH FALLS HOTEL.—OPENS FOR Summer visitors on May 7; rowing on the Delaware, new boats free to guests; trouting in the mountain streams, fishing on the river and lakes, beautiful drives and walks, grand water-falls, pure mountain air, no mosquitoes, no chills and fever. Special terms to parties engaging board for the season. For circular apply to PHILIP F. FULMER, Dingman's Ferry, Pike County, Penn.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, &c.; climate healthy, fever and ague unknown; water-cure discontinued; terms $10 50 to $21 per week; special rates to families. Send stamp for circular. IRAD FULLER, Sup't. C. BANTA, Secretary.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE.—OPEN for guests May 12 until November; located near Stroudsburg, four miles from Delaware Water-Gap; elevation, 700 feet, with magnificent scenery, beautiful drives, and pure mountain air. For circulars, address J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn.

POINT PLEASANT.—PERSONS WILL be accommodated with first-class board at this delightful location, after June 1; a fine view of the Sound, Thimble Islands, &c.; excellent boating and fishing; terms reasonable. Address W. H. BROWN, Stony Creek, Conn.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSburg, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be opened June 1. Can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroad. For terms, &c., address
N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

MELLICK VILLA, BERGEN POINT. —Large rooms, handsome grounds, with beautiful view of the bay.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNtain, N. J., will be opened June 1 for the reception of company. D. A. CROWELL.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—IN PLEASANT LOcalities, City and country; send description and terms; board-seekers directed immediately. Address Union Boarders' Directory, No. 737 Broadway. Established 1857.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

(Curtain rises at 8.)
(Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.)
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF DIVORCE.	Every evening this week (beginning at 8 o'clock—over at 11) the very popular drama of Society in five acts, entitled DIVORCE! Characters by the famous original cast, including Mr. Chas Fisher, George Clarke, James Lewis, Louis James, Henry Crisp, W. Davidge, D. Whiting, George Devere, Owen Fawcett, Frank Chapman, J. H. Mackay, Beekman, Carroll, Miss Fanny Morant, Fanny Davenport, Clara Morris, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Linda Dietz, Miss Sara Jewett, Nellie Mortimer, Roberta Norwood, and others.

_ SATURDAY at 2½ LAST MATINEE (but one) of DIVORCE.

_ MONDAY, May 12, benefit of Mr. GEORGE CLARKE.

_ WEDNESDAY, May 14, benefit of Miss LINDA DIETZ.

TUESDAY NIGHT, May 7,
FIRST PRODUCTION.

After long and elaborate rehearsal [illegible] new and original play of powerful emotional [illegible], by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, founded upon the [illegible] brilliant work of DR. MOSENTHAL, of Vienna, called—

MADELEIN MOREL!

The new piece will be offered with rich and appropriate surrounding, and with an extraordinary distribution.

The BOX-SHEET for the first night will be opened Tuesday, May 13.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, (WEDNESDAY,) MAY 7,
BENEFIT OF MRS. G. H. GILBERT,
On which occasion she will repeat for the 124th time her original character of MRS. KEMP in
DIVORCE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LYDIA THOMPSON.
SECOND NIGHT OF THE CARNIVAL OF MIRTH.

Indisputable success of the "Peerless Queen of Burlesque," Miss LYDIA THOMPSON,
AND HER INCOMPARABLE COMPANY,
The most complete burlesque organization in the world.
Stage Manager, Harry Beckett; Musical Director, Wm. Withers, Jr.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, LURLINE.
"And yet I am not happy."
TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) May 8, ROBIN HOOD.
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 9,
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MISS THOMPSON,
ALADDIN. "We'll take 'em in."
SATURDAY MATINEE and EVENING.
LAST APPEARANCES. POPULAR PRICES.
Seats secured in advance at the box-office of the Academy, without any extra charge whatever.
Evening—Open at 7, begins 8, over at 10½ o'clock.
Matinée—Open at 1, begins 2, over at 4½ o'clock.
MATINEE PRICES—$1 to all parts of the house.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Director..Mr. JAMES E. HAYES.
EVERY EVENING AT 8, AND WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES AT 2,
The fifth edition of G. L. Fox's
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
Thoroughly reconstructed by the author.
New Casts, New Burlesque Opening, New Scenery, New Music, New Tricks and Effects, and an
ENTIRELY NEW PANTOMIME.
Mlle. MORLACCHI, Queen of all Premiere Danseuses. THE WILSON BROTHERS. WILLIAM and HARRY JEE, Champion Hat Spinners of the World. AMERICUS, the Wonderful Infant Violinist.
The Russian Sextette, Mme. CHARLOTTE WINTERBURN, the Great Railroad Scene. Comic Skating ACT.
A new Historical Tableau of
WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

AGNES ETHEL
IN
FROU FROU

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
In active preparation, for early production, a comedy drama of intense emotional interest, entitled
WITHOUT A HEART.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. DOM. MURRAY.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF MURRAY.

EVENING AT 8. The celebrated comedian Mr. DOMINICK MURRAY, in the new drama of WILLY REILLY.	AFTERNOON AT 2. Special for Matinée Performances. The pantomimist and actor Mr. HERNANDEZ FOSTER in his drama of JACK HARKAWAY.

FRIDAY EVENING—Benefit of DOM. MURRAY.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE, 23D-ST.

Every EVENING at 8. SATURDAY Matinee at 2.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Dan Bryant, Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed, Harry Stanwood, W. Henry Rice, W. H. Brockway.

MME. ANNA BISHOP

Has the honor to announce that her
LAST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK,
prior to the commencement of her
FAREWELL TOUR OF AMERICA,
and her departure for California, Oregon, British Columbia, &c., will take place in a
GRAND MATINEE AT STEINWAY HALL,
ON SATURDAY, MAY 10, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

For this occasion Mme. BISHOP has much pleasure in announcing that a large number of her
MOST EMINENT ASSOCIATE ARTISTS,
Vocal and instrumental, have kindly consented to assist. Full particulars in future advertisements.

Tickets of admission $1, including reserved seats, at the general ticket-office, No. 114, and G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at all the principal music-stores, and at ticket-office of the hall.

LOUIS DURR'S GALLERY OF PAINTINGS.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
In the building of the German Savings Bank.
Gen. MOLTKE'S PORTRAIT, taken from life by Prof. Schrader, is now on exhibition.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

INSTRUCTION.

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FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
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School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway.—Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, &c. Open DAY and EVENING, all Summer; students commencing now, can finish in the Fall.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established [illegible].
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

EDUCATION COMBINED WITH TRAVEL. —There is being formed a party of young gentlewomen to leave New-York for Europe July 3, under the guidance of a lady who has passed many years in foreign countries, and who will conduct their studies in languages and other branches of learning. Details in prospectus. Address TRAVELER, No. 19 West 20th-st., New-York.

VOYAGE TO EUROPE.—AN AMERIcan gentleman will leave about July 15 for a six months' tour; he desires to take with him two young gentlemen and travel in good style; has visited all parts of Europe; best of reference. Address H., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will continue as usual. Present year will close June 25, 1873. Next school year will commence Sept. 17, 1873.

HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS FROM six to twelve years of age; $100 for term of twenty weeks. For circulars, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL, (FEMALE,) near the City, will be sold low for cash; failing health cause for selling. Address SCHOOL, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

$200 TO $250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island. E. HINDS, A. M.

A. WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen May 5.

MRS. JONSON'S AND MISS JONES' English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st-st.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL. —A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.
REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, Broadway and 30th-st.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

SPANISH CLASSES NOW FORMING AT the Mercantile Library; private lessons at No. 789 6th-av., by Prof. DE TORNOS.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTING SCHOOLS should send for mutual plan for reporting vacancies and introducing throughout the country. Address "American Educational Union," No. 737 Broadway. Established 1857.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 13th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The Twenty-fifth Anniversary—Addresses by Miss Anthony, Mrs. Stanton, and Others—Resolutions Submitted.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the National Woman Suffrage Society was held yesterday at Apollo Hall, Miss Susan B. Anthony presiding. Among those occupying prominent places on the platform were Miss Susan B. Anthony, Miss Martha C. Wright, Mrs. Joslyn Gage, Miss Coleman, Mrs. Morse, Lillie Devereaux Blake, Lucretia Mott, and Mary Mott Davis.

In calling the meeting to order Miss Anthony said that this was not only the annual meeting of the association, but the twenty-fifth anniversary of the movement for woman's enfranchisement. Twenty-five years ago, in the little village of Seneca Falls, N. Y., Mrs. E. C. Stanton and Lucretia Mott issued a call for a meeting advocating woman's right to suffrage. The speaker referred to the progress that had been attained since that period, and quoted several passages from a report of that meeting, which showed that even at that time the friends of the movement saw that the right to vote was one of the objects then sought to be obtained. Miss Anthony next alluded to the progress that had been made since the inauguration of that meeting twenty-five years since, and spoke in glowing terms of the success that had attended the efforts of the society since that time, and the reforms which have since been inaugurated tending to ameliorate the condition of woman. Then women had no rights that their husbands were bound to respect. They were confined to the unsatisfactory education to be obtained from private boarding-schools; they had no right to exercise control over their property when married; no employer would pay them wages in comparison with what men received for the same work; but she was happy to say that these hardships had been in some degree abolished, and that colleges had been opened where women might receive a thorough education. As they had been conceded half the loaf, she thought they should now make every effort to be allowed to participate in the other half. Woman now requires to exercise her right to cast her ballot at elections and to have a voice in the election of those by whom she is to be governed, and thus be enabled to protect herself.

Mrs. M. Joslyn Gage, the President of the Executive Committee, then presented the annual report, in which she referred to the hopes that had been entertained from the result of the deliberations of the convention at Cincinnati, but she regretted to say that nothing had been done toward the enfranchisement of woman. The Baltimore Convention resulted in the same way, and it was only that of Philadelphia which had given any substantial recognition of the importance of their platform. But this had been found to be merely a campaign dodge. She then detailed the action of Miss Anthony in going to the polls, with thirteen other women, at Rochester, and voting the Republican ticket, but for which she was afterward arrested, and put to other indignities.

Mr. Edward M. Davies, of Philadelphia, was next introduced, and after referring to matters outside of the objects of the society, said that in his State about 2,000 names had been collected of people who read the publications of the association and contributed to its support.

Miss Lucretia Mott reminded the audience that this was the silver wedding of the association.

Mrs. E. Cady Stanton said that no class in the world was so rich as women in the power of getting things for people other than themselves, but she thought the time had now arrived when they should begin to think of themselves. She wanted women instead of begging for funds wherewith to decorate churches and their altars, and to send ministers to foreign countries, to do nothing until they obtain the right of suffrage.

Mrs. Martha C. Wright read a long communication from Isabella Beecher Hooker regretting her inability to attend the proceedings of the conference, but wishing continued success to the efforts of those who were so much interested in the welfare and progress of the good cause.

The following resolutions were then offered by Mrs. Matilda Joslyn Gage:

Whereas, This being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the first combined effort of women for the recognition of their civil and political rights; and,

Whereas, The demands first publicly promulgated in an obscure village in the State of New-York have now spread over the world; therefore,

Resolved, That, while we congratulate women on the progress of this reform during a quarter of a century, we urge them not to grow discouraged or faint hearted when obstacles arise in their attack upon hoary wrongs. We remind them that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong, and that the nearer we come to victory the stronger will be the effort against us. But our cause is one of eternal justice, and must ultimately prevail.

Resolved, That Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton will evermore be held in grateful remembrance as the pioneers in this grandest reform of the age; that as the wrongs they attacked were broader and deeper than any other, so as time passes they will be revered as foremost among the benefactors of the race, and that we also hold sacred the memory of their co-laborers in the Convention of 1848.

Whereas, The underlying principle of our government is equality of political rights; therefore

Resolved, That in the prosecution and trial of Susan B. Anthony, a citizen of the United States, for having cast a ballot at the last election, the Government of the United States declares it is a crime to vote, thus attempting to undermine the very foundation of the Republic.

Resolved, That in this trial, Susan B. Anthony represents one-half of the people; that on this trial the whole power of the United States is arrayed against the women of the nation—against law-abiding, tax-paying women citizens.

Resolved, That this trial of Susan B. Anthony, though ostensibly involving the political status of women alone, in reality questions the right of every man to share in the Government, that it is not Susan B. Anthony or the women of the Republic who alone are on trial to-day, but is the Government of the United States which is on trial; it is republican institutions which are on test, and that as decision is rendered for or against the political rights of citizenship, so will the men of America find themselves free or slaves.

Resolved, That the resolution of Senator Frelinghuysen, which ostensibly aimed at the women of Utah, was in reality a covert attack upon the liberties of one-half the people, and we brand its author as a foe to woman, and a dangerous person in the Senate of the United States.

Resolved, That the Republican Legislature of Massachusetts by its truckling subserviency to party, and its broken faith to the women of that State has shown itself unworthy of woman's further aid, and unfit to hold political power.

Resolved, That the decisions of the courts in the cases of Mrs. Bradwell, of Illinois; Mrs. Spencer and Mrs. Webster, of Washington; Miss Miner, of St. Louis; Miss Burnham, of Philadelphia, and others, are warnings to the people that their liberties are in danger.

Resolved, That it is because women are not voters, and therefore have no recognized political power, that the members of the Forty-second Congress, while raising their own salaries from $5,000 to $7,500, dared to reject an amendment to the same bill, which proposed to raise the salaries of the women employes of the Government from $900 to $1,200.

Whereas, Ulysses S. Grant gained his first laurels in Kentucky during the Tennessee campaign, which campaign was planned by a woman, and adopted by the War Department of the United States Government; and,

Whereas, On the taking of Fort Donelson and the capture of Vicksburg, where he first came into notice, Ulysses S. Grant worked under the war plan of a woman; and,

Whereas, During the whole rebellion this woman continued to send in various plans of campaigns, which were adopted by the Government, and under which Grant worked, thus, through the brain of a woman, gaining the reputation which seated him in the Presidential chair in 1868; and,

Whereas, The influence and work of women made him again President in 1872; therefore,

Resolved, That the ignoring of woman by Ulysses S. Grant, in his last inaugural, shows him to be ungrateful, a man to be feared and watched, and a dangerous foe to republican institutions.

Whereas, No dominant party can be trusted by the weak, and as the Republican Party, since its last election, has broken faith with woman, therefore,

Resolved, That, in the light of existing events, we deem the rights of the people in greater danger than ever before since the establishment of the Government, and we call upon the oppressed classes to combine for common defense in the not distant political conflict which shall shake the nation.

Resolved, That under existing circumstances it is a mockery to ask woman's aid in the coming centennial celebration of our nation's birthday, as while women are deprived of the right to vote the declaration is to them, in the language of Rufus Choate, "only a string of glittering generalities."

Resolved, That the report of the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly of the State of New-York in regard to a property suffrage qualification for women, is one of the signs of awakened thought toward our reform.

Resolved, That the rapid advance of woman's rights in foreign countries is a subject of gratulation, and as a matter of special cheer we call particular attention to the grand International Woman's Rights Congress, under control of the Liberals of Europe, to be held in Paris during the present year.

A recess was then taken until 2 o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

On the reassembling of the convention after recess, Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Blake presented the report of the Executive Committee, and related her experiences during the past year in advocating the cause among members of the Legislature and the Constitutional Commission. In conclusion she referred to the promises made to her by members of the Legislature proposing to grant the right of suffrage to tax-paying women, but she thought they ought to go further, and give to every woman the right to vote.

Mrs. Cady Stanton said she thought it ought not be expected that the Legislature would at once depart from the maxims that had so long been their guide, but that, inasmuch as the offer had been made to grant the right to vote to women who paid taxes, she thought that for the present they ought to be satisfied with this concession, and afterward turn their attention to obtaining universal suffrage for women. Mrs. Stanton then delivered a lengthy address upon the subjection of women, alluding in sarcastic tones to the remarks and witticisms that had been passed upon them by Mr. O. B. Frothingham. She further called upon all those present to so educate their children as to give them a proper understanding of the rights they would be called upon to exercise as they grew up, and the better to do this she thought it required that both boys and girls should be taught in one common school. That by the mingling of the sexes a higher intellectual and moral tone would be thereby insured.

Mrs. Bladen, of Philadelphia, next addressed the Convention, after which a recess was taken until 8 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Miss Anthony on calling the meeting to order, read a telegram just received from the San Francisco Woman's Suffrage Society, regretting that they were unable to send delegates to the Convention, but congratulating Miss Anthony on the noble work that had already been done in the good cause, and exhorting all interested to a steadfast and firm continuance in the work which had even now produced such good results.

Miss Anthony then proceeded to relate the story of her arrest and subsequent prosecution for having cast her ballot at the last election in the City of Rochester, N. Y.

At the conclusion of the speaker's address the following committee were appointed to attend the Woman's Suffrage Congress at Paris: Mrs. Matilda F. Wendt, Mrs. Elizabeth Phelps Pearsall, and Mrs. Jane Graham Jones. The convention then adjourned to meet at Washington on the second Wednesday in January, 1874.

SAILORS' BOARDING-HOUSES.

The Licensing Question—Important Decision by Judge Sutherland.

Judge Sutherland yesterday filed with the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions his decision in the case of the people against Henry Miller, indicted, with a number of others, for keeping a sailors' boarding-house without the proper license. The indictment was found on the 4th of March, 1872, and the fourth section of the act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An act for the better protection of seamen in the port and harbor of New-York," passed March 21, 1866, which provided, among other much-needed improvements, for the appointment of a commission of five gentlemen, selected from the different bodies most closely connected with the maritime interests of the port, whose duty it would be to ascertain the manner in which sailors' boarding-houses were kept, and to determine the parties most suited to receive licenses. Of this board, Commissioner Duncan, representing the Chamber of Commerce, is the President.

The frequency and enormity of the crimes committed in the dens of filth and depravity known as sailors' boarding-houses previous to 1866 rendered the action of the Legislature of vital necessity, and it was expected that the best interests of the seafaring classes would be benefited by the rigorous enforcement of the law.

Accordingly the then President of the Board of Licensing Commissioners notified the boarding-house keepers that they should conform to the provisions of the law under pain of punishment, and two-thirds of them responded, and were licensed. The remaining number defied the law, and indictments were found against them; but Mr. A. Oakey Hall, who was then District-Attorney, never could find time to bring the offenders to trial. Encouraged by this apathy on the part of the prosecuting officials the boarding-house keepers began to look upon the law as a dead letter, and fully two-thirds of them refused to obtain licenses.

So matters stood during 1868 and 1869, and in the following year, when Commissioner Duncan was elected President, rigorous measures were taken for the enforcement of the law. The boarding-house keepers were all notified; but out of 150, only sixteen took any notice of the warning. The latter were duly licensed, and the President applied to District-Attorney Garvin to take action in the case of the offenders; but no indictments were ordered, and the violators of the law were jubilant. In 1871, when Tammany was hurled from power by the revelations of THE TIMES, the Commissioners again attempted to carry the law into effect, and sixty of the boarding-house keepers submitted and were licensed. In 1872, as already stated, indictments were found against forty of them, among the number being Miller; but notwithstanding the constant pressure brought to bear on the officials in the District-Attorney's office by the Licensing Commissioners, none of the cases were ever brought to trial, the prosecuting officers under the Tammany régime always making the excuse that they were too busy to attend to them. It will be seen from these facts that although indictments had been found as far back as 1866, no action whatever had been taken by the Ring officials up to the end of 1872.

On the accession of District-Attorney Phelps, application was made by Commissioner Duncan that the indictments be acted upon, and the District-Attorney at once took the matter in hand. The case of Henry Miller, one of the offenders, was set down for trial before Judge Sutherland, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions in January last, and was made a test case by the several defendants.

Mr. John McKeon, counsel for Miller, moved to quash the indictment, on the ground that the act under which the indictment had been found was unconstitutional, and submitted papers and affidavits in support of his motion.

The decision just given by Judge Sutherland, after replying to different allegations of counsel, and ably reviewing the provisions of the act under which the indictment had been found in all its bearings, concludes as follows:

"I am inclined to think that the act is a local act, but I think it embraces but one subject, and that that subject is embraced in the title.

I think the Grand Jury, in finding the indictment, has a right to assume, and that the District-Attorney in drawing it had a right to assume that the Commissioners had been appointed and the board organized, as authorized and directed by the act.

I think the indictment sufficiently and properly charges the offense, as described or defined in the fourth section of the act. The motion to quash the indictment must be denied."

The constitutionality of the Sailors' Boarding-house law having thus been sustained by the decision quoted above, the law will be enforced with the utmost rigor, and those who have heretofore violated it with impunity will be taught that an indictment under the present administration means something more than a mere printed form. Seeing that the prosecuting officers were really in earnest in the enforcement of the law, the boarding-house keepers had determined, in case the decision of Judge Sutherland was adverse to them, to submit to the law and take out licenses. The most salutary results will consequently ensue from this decision.

TWEED'S WATER METERS.

Seeking Judicial Light on the Contract—A Temporary Injunction Granted.

The Massey Water and Liquid Meter Company have commenced, in the United States Circuit Court, in this City, a suit against the Hydraulic Machine Company of New-York, Jose F. De Navarro, Charles Moore, George M. Van Nort, Commissioner of Public Works, and Controller Green, which tends to throw some additional light on the mode which characterised "Boss" Tweed in his management of public affairs. In the bill or complaint of the plaintiff it is set forth that John Geddes, as President of the Massey Water and Liquid Meter Company, is assignee of the exclusive right to make and sell a water-meter invented and patented by Gideon B. Massey. That William M. Tweed, as Commissioner of Public Works, in the Autumn of 1870, publicly advertised for samples of water-meters, with proposals for furnishing the same, and in response Gideon B. Massey furnished a sample of his meter for examination and test; that numerous samples of meters were also furnished by other parties, but that Tweed never gave notice in any form, nor did he openly and fairly designate any one of such meters as the one selected; that, as plaintiff believes, Jose F. Navarro and Charles Moore, two of the defendants, (one of whom, Navarro, is now seeking to enforce a claim for over $800,000 against the City for meters furnished to Tweed,) furnished samples of meters; that after the exhibition and examination of the sample meters before the Commissioners of Public Works, Navarro and Moore constructed a meter differing from their own samples, and identical with that presented by Massey, except a mere colorable difference; that thereafter Navarro and Moore caused to be organised the Hydraulic Machine Company of New-York, by which 5,000 meters were made after the model of Massey, and furnished to the City under a contract made by Navarro in person with William M. Tweed, in August, 1871, at the price of $70 per meter, while plaintiff would have constructed the same meter for $30 each.

The complaint further asks that the defendants Navarro and Moore be compelled to disclose the circumstances under which they obtained their contract from Tweed; how they came to contract at the rate of $70 a meter, while they could be manufactured at $30 each; how they came to manufacture and furnish to the City meters after the pattern owned by plaintiff, instead of that furnished by themselves for competition, and how it came about that no public notice of the selection was given by Tweed at the time.

Plaintiff concludes by asking that defendants be restrained from continuing the manufacture of such meters, and from prosecuting the City for payment of those already furnished; that Commissioner Van Nort be restrained from receiving any more of such meters, and that those already furnished be given up or destroyed, and that Controller Green be restrained from paying the claim of Navarro for $800,000 already in litigation.

On application of Messrs. Joseph B. Flanders and A. J. Requier, counsel for the plaintiff, the United States Court yesterday granted an order directing all the parties named as defendants to show cause before it on Saturday next why a temporary injunction, to the effect asked for in the complaint, should not be granted against them, pending the final termination of the suit.

CHEAP FREIGHTS.

The Convention of Producers at the Astor House Yesterday—A Preliminary Organization Effected.

The Convention to organize an association for the purpose of securing cheap transportation of produce and manufactures was held yesterday afternoon at the Astor House. The objects of the association were very fully set forth in yesterday's TIMES. It was stated yesterday by members of the Convention that 500,000,000 bushels of corn were rotting in the West because it was impossible, in consequence of the high tariff for freight, to get it to an Eastern market. It was asserted that, if the produce could be got to Lake Ontario, it could be transported to several Atlantic seaports by different routes, and competing railroad interests would secure for it cheap transportation. One gentleman stated that he could have sold his corn in Kansas at 15 cents per bushel; but carrying it to Portland, it realized 85 cents; yet, upon counting up the cost of transportation, it was found he had actually lost money in conveying his corn to market.

Shortly after 5 o'clock the following delegates proceeded to form a temporary organization: S. M. Smith, Secretary of the Illinois Farmers' Association; W. H. Grinnell and S. R. Moore, delegates from the Eighth Congressional District of Illinois; S. M. Thorp, delegate from the Thirteenth District of Illinois; R. H. Ferguson, Grain Dealers' Association, Troy, N. Y.; H. Radcliffe, National Anti-Monopoly League, Boston, Mass.; F. C. Johnson, National Agricultural Congress, New Albany, Ind.; J. A. Noonan, Milwaukee Manufacturers' Association, Wisconsin; Col. R. M. Littler, Davenport, Iowa; Hon. Sol. Funk, ex-Mayor of Dubuque, Iowa; M. C. Ryder, Louis A. Thomas, R. J. Gibbs, M. H. Moore, and E. P. Weatherby, delegates from the Dubuque Board of Trade; Jas. D. Stille, New-Brunswick, N. J.; Prof. S. H. Taft, Humboldt, Iowa; J. B. Sargeant, New-Haven, Conn.; Cheeney Ames, Oswego, N. Y., and Hon. M. D. Wilbur, Michigan.

A telegram was received from Hon. W. C. Flagg, President of the Illinois Farmers' Association, stating that he was on the road, and would arrive in New-York in time for to-day's session of the Convention.

The temporary organization was formed by the choice of Mr. R. H. Ferguson, of Troy, N. Y., as temporary Chairman, and S. R. Moore as Secretary. On motion, the Chairman appointed as a Committee on Credentials the following: F. C. Johnson, Indiana; S. R. Moore, Illinois; S. M. Thorp, Illinois; J. D. Stille, New-Jersey. To this committee were referred the credentials of the delegates from the following New-York associations: New-York Agricultural Society, Cosmopolitan Conference, Federal Council of the International Association, Working Men's Lyceum, and Producers' and Grocers' Exchange. Other credentials were expected to be handed in this morning.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee on permanent organization: J. A. Noonan, Milwaukee; Prof. Taft, Iowa; Col. Littler, Iowa; H. Radcliffe, Boston, and Cheeney Ames, Oswego, N. Y. The following were selected as a committee on constitution and by-laws: S. M. Smith, Illinois; L. A. Thomas, Iowa; J. B. Sargent, Connecticut, and M. D. Wilbur, Michigan.

The draft of the constitution was then submitted, and provided the following: That the name of the association should be the "National Cheap Transportation Association," and the objects to promote and extend the usefulness of the various organizations that have been created to secure cheap transportation; and to enable those bodies to act harmoniously. The National Association to consist of two delegates at large from each State and Territory, and one delegate from each Congressional District, to be selected by the various State organizations. This draft was referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-laws.

One of the New-York delegates said he supposed that the convention had, besides what was embraced in the draft of the constitution, a political sense; but was answered by the Chairman that its only object was to secure cheap transportation, and no question of free trade, specie payment, or any other side issue, could be discussed or even introduced.

Col. Littler reported that telegrams had been received from the officers of the various commercial, industrial, and manufacturing associations of the country, expressing sympathy with the movement. He also reported that letters expressing entire sympathy with the movement had been received from Gov. Dix, of New-York; Gov. Smith, of Georgia; Gov. Carpenter, of Iowa; Hon. J. B. Hawley and R. Moore, Illinois; Hon. A. H. Buckner, Missouri; Hon. B. W. Frobel, Georgia; Hon. J. A. Kasson, Iowa; Hon. W. Windom, United States Senator from Minnesota; Hon. Charles F. Adams, Massachusetts; Hon. G. W. Peck, Wisconsin; Hon. John Davis, President of the Farmers' Co-operative Union, Kansas; the officers of the Coshocton Mining Association, Ohio; G. W. Stevens, President of the Farmers' Association, Henry County, Ill.; A. M. McKeel, President of the Patrons of Husbandry, Iowa; N. F. Graves, Chairman of the Farmers' Association, Kansas, and others.

The Convention then adjourned until 10 A. M., to-day.

The Farmers' Club.

The Farmers' Club of the American Institute, held its regular weekly meeting on yesterday, at the Cooper Union Building. The transportation of beef and sheep husbandry were discussed at some length. The railroad question also came up, and the following resolutions were introduced by Col. F. D. Curtis, and adopted:

Whereas, A convention of farmers and producers is now being held at the Astor House, in this City, to take action to cheapen freights, and whereas this is a subject which interests both producer and consumer, therefore

Resolved, That the Farmers' Club of the American Institute sympathizes to the fullest extent with the movement, and that in our judgment it is not good policy to take any action which might create antagonism between the producers and the managers of the railroads of this country, but rather to urge upon the public the necessity and importance of increased means of transit to be established either by private capitalists or by the General Government.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to represent this club in the convention.

In accordance with the resolution, the Chair appointed F. D. Curtis, H. E. Colton, N. C. Ely, R. J. Dodge, and Judge Hogeboom. For full report of the proceedings of club, and much other interesting matter, see THE WEEKLY TIMES of this day.

Inland Transportation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The question of cheap inland transportation has lately become a leading one, and on its satisfactory solution depends in great degree the future development of the nation in wealth and material progress. The grain-growing States of the West are especially interested in this subject, as, during the past Winter, while a continuous fleet of ships carried grain from this port to Europe, in Illinois and further West corn was burned as fuel, from inability to bring it to market by rail, and from the fact that the cost of such transportation, when there, had absorbed its value. The long continuance of such a condition of things cannot fail to not only seriously cripple the progress of the West, but to threaten the commercial greatness of the City of New-York. Foremost among the Metropolitan Press, your valuable journal has taken up this topic, and repeatedly called the attention of the people to its vast and growing importance. Believing, therefore, that anything which may throw any light on this subject will prove of interest, I beg leave to submit the following: It is admitted that this City owes its wonderful prosperity in great part to the canals or water-ways of the State. During seven months of the year, while the canals are open to traffic, the freight charges of the trunk railways are from one-half to two-thirds less on through freight than during the Winter months, when the canals are closed. This fact alone sufficiently proves the importance of the canals as regulators of the railways, for without them we should be entirely at the mercy of the latter, and the prices of the prime necessities of life would in reality be determined at their pleasure. The remedy is believed to be the enlargement of the canals and a reduction of toll charges, and undoubtedly this policy would prove beneficial and remunerative. But even after it is carried into effect, the fact remains that from Nov. 15 until April 15, or during five months of the year, they are closed to traffic, and the railways resume their unrestricted sway. It seems singular that, notwithstanding the vast progress made in science during the last decade, no attempt looking toward the navigation of the canals in Winter has been made or proposed by engineers. That such a proposition will be deemed quixotic and chimerical by almost every one, I am quite aware, and yet, Mr. Editor, I maintain, and believe I am able to prove, that it is quite practicable, and can be accomplished at a comparatively insignificant expense. It should be remembered that it is not many years since the most eminent engineers pronounced a steam railway an impracticability, and yet to-day a large part of the earth is gridironed with rails. A like reception met the electric telegraph, and the proposition to light London with gas, and its proposer were treated with ridicule; and yet these things were possible. In this instance the apparent absurdity of the proposition will disappear before a clear conception of the real work to be done, and a calculation of its cost. If it were proposed to prevent a large tank of water from freezing by the introduction of artificial heat, everyone would at once concede that there was no difficulty attending it, and yet the canal is only a long, continuous tank. In reality the question is one of arithmetic, and a calculation of profit and loss.

Fresh water does not attain a lower temperature than 32° Fahrenheit, and only this point at or near the surface. A few feet below the surface the temperature of the water remains several degrees above the freezing point, and it does not therefore freeze or need any heat applied to it. The problem is simply to keep the surface-water of a canal at a temperature one degree above 32° Fahrenheit, or the freezing point, and this being done congelation is impossible. The amount of heat required to raise the temperature of a given amount of water a certain number of degrees, is easily calculable, as is also the amount of heat to be obtained from a ton of coal. An estimate of the quantity of constant heat necessary to keep the surface-water of the entire Erie Canal from freezing during a Winter, will show that less coal will suffice than is consumed by three ocean steam-ships in twelve months. Freezing is a slow and difficult process, and it requires the aggregation of a number of continued cold days to cause ice to form in any large extent. I assert that the introduction of but a comparatively small amount of constant heat by proper machinery, to the surface-water in a canal, will prevent congelation. It would not be in place here to enter upon a detailed explanation of the machinery necessary to carry this proposition into effect. It will be sufficient to say that it presents no features which are difficult, and is quite simple. I am prepared to submit my plans to competent judges, and think that the importance of the subject warrants a careful consideration. Respectfully yours,

ROBERT A. CHESEBROUGH.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 3, 1873.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is an amusing thing to see a whole nation as enterprising, as practical, and, withal, as boastful as the Americans, intently studying and laboring for years over a problem which seems capable of a very simple solution. The remedy for extortionate freight tariff is quite obvious. It was clearly pointed out years ago by that true statesman, enlightened public economist, and honest politician, the late Lorenzo Sherwood. If the people want cheap freights, let them build one or more proper freight railways, direct from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic sea-board, leaving any and all parties who choose free to put on their own cars, under proper regulations for toll, as the boats are run on the canals, with suitable regulations for some uniform speed, say ten or twelve miles per hour. This will transport the grain-products, and merchandise between the East and the West for about one-eighth of the present cost, and leave a satisfactory and remunerating profit for every investment and industry involved.

Perhaps you will ask who is to build the roads. Without stopping to choose the best of a dozen answers to this I should say that if no one else is ready, the farmers had better build it themselves than longer to submit to such extortions and impositions as they complain of. Moreover, if forty millions of people have not brains and capital enough for such a work as this, they had better stop complaining of a few monopolists who now build their railroads and charge them eight or sixteen prices for freight, besides buying up all their representatives and legislators, with half their neighbors, having plenty of money left over at that. C. G. P.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

We are indebted to Purser W. C. Jacobson, of the Havana steam-ship Wilmington, for favors.

The annual reunion of the Alumni of Union Theological Seminary will be held at the residence of Mrs. Charles Butler, Esq., No. 73 Park-avenue, at 4 o'clock.

E. D. Rieman, the insurance agent arrested by Detectives Tully and Dilks, for blackmailing Mr. Carl Frank, of No. 173 East Houston-street, out of $5,000, was committed for trial at the Tombs yesterday.

Thomas Guerin, who said he was a machinist, residing at No. 32 East Fourth-street, was held for trial at the Tombs, yesterday, for breaking into the premises of Harrison N. Portner, of No. 139 Hudson-street, and stealing property valued at $50.

The Eleventh Assembly District Republican Association met last evening, the Chairman, Hon. Thomas C. Acton, presiding, Mr. Knox McAfee, Secretary. The Committee on Membership reported favorably upon a number of candidates, who were thereupon received.

Among the 1,398 passengers landed yesterday at Castle Garden, from the steam-ship City of Montreal, was another batch of English immigrants for the colony founded by Rev. Geo. Rodgers, of Yeovil, England, in the Red River Valley, Minnesota.

The residence of J. R. White, No. 103 East Twelfth street, was entered by house-thieves, yesterday, through the rear basement window, and $75 worth of wearing apparel and silverplate were carried off. The thieves escaped through the front basement.

Milton S. Curry was arrested yesterday on an order issued by Judge Curtis, of the Supreme Court, at the suit of Lizzie Gallagher, on an action to recover $1,000, the amount of valueless notes passed by defendant to plaintiff in payment for a span of horses and carriage. Defendant was committed by Mr. Judson Jarvis in default of $700 bail.

John McClaine, William Campbell, and James Donlan, boys, ranging from fifteen to sixteen years of age, were arrested in this City, yesterday, by Officer Braisted, of the Second Precinct, charged with having broken into and robbed the liquor-store of Michael Boyle, No. 275 Van Brunt-street, Brooklyn. The boys were delivered to the Brooklyn police.

BROOKLYN.

The City Treasurer reports a balance of $2,939,153 on deposit to the credit of the city at the end of April.

The Mayor, yesterday, signed $25,000 worth of sewer bonds and $25,000 worth of water bonds, the former being for Central-avenue sewer, and the latter the first seven per cent. bonds on the storage reservoir.

Henry Englehardt, of No. 132 Dupont-street, Greenpoint, was attacked a few evenings ago by two men near Bushwick Creek bridge. He was struck on the head with a slung-shot, causing an ugly wound. Englehardt lies in a critical condition.

On the 1st inst. a well-dressed young man hired a new road-wagon and a thoroughbred horse, in all valued at $600, from the livery stable of L. C. Williams, Smith and Third streets, South Brooklyn. Yesterday Detective Williams found the turn-out at a hotel kept by a Mrs. Clark, at Fort Hamilton. Mrs. Clark said she had bought it for $400.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Board of Village Trustees of New-Brighton, have confirmed the awards and assessments against the property-holders in the town of Castleton for opening and improving Prospect-street, running through the Third and Fourth Wards of New-Brighton. The awards for damages amounting to $616, and the assessments to $1,196 95.

The liquor-dealers of the village of Edgewater number over 200. They held a meeting at Stapleton on Monday at which they resolved to test the legality of the local Excise law, which requires them to pay a $30 license fee, and which Judge Metcalf, at the recent session of the County Court, decided should be enforced. The dealers—among whom are several of the village aldermen—propose to pay each a proportionate share of the costs of a test suit.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Sergt. Steers, Wm. Bogert, Wm. Osborn, and John H. Weeks, of the West Farms police force; eighteen members of the Carmansville police force, whose names were not ascertained; Patrick Crotty, Michael Riley, Joseph Turroy, and Michael Lennan, private citizens of the town of West Farms, were severally arrested, on Monday, on a warrant issued by Justice Pratt, and held to bail in the sum of $100 each, for having entered a public school in the town, broken the furniture, and endangered the lives of Hon. John B. Haskin and others, on the night of election for school officers.

NEW-JERSEY.

The May Term of the Hudson County Courts commenced yesterday. Judge Bedle was present, and swore in the Grand Jury, but made no special charge.

Catherine Canfield, who was arrested in Hoboken last week, charged with robbing Mrs. Bremer, her employer, of $35, yesterday pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the Hudson County Penitentiary for six months.

The Jersey City Board of Aldermen, last evening, organized by re-electing Robert Bumsted President. Charles Scott was re-elected City Clerk, A. W. Marinus City Marshall, and D. R. Dudley Overseer of the Poor.

The new Board of Freeholders of Hudson County organized yesterday by the election of James H. Startup as director, and Charles J. Roe as clerk. Edmund W. Kingsland, who has been County Collector for thirty-one years, was re-elected. Jacob Weast was re-elected counsel to the board, and E. W. Buck County Physician.

The first election under the new charter of Dover, Sussex County, was held on Monday. George Richards, Republican, was elected Mayor over Charles Steckley, Democrat, by a majority of 172 in a total poll of 350 votes, Richards having 331 against Steckley's 20. Five aldermen, all Republicans, were also elected.

The street laborers of Orange struck on Monday afternoon, and at one time it was feared a riot would be the consequence. The strike is for an advance from $1 75 to $2 a day, and also against some Italians who have agreed to work for low wages. The strikers are principally engaged on the Telford pavement.

At the meeting of the Jersey City Board of Public Works, yesterday, Mayor O'Neil vetoed the resolution authorising the Committee on Grounds and Buildings to arrange for the purchase of lots for schools, which he thought, under the resolution, might warrant the expenditure of $300,000. The veto was laid on the table.

Mrs. Wm. L. Dayton, wife of Hon. Wm. L. Dayton, had a narrow escape from death in Trenton on Monday. She and her daughter were walking in the street when a wild steer dashed around a corner, and in their efforts to escape Mrs. Dayton fell to the ground, when the animal leaped over, just grazing her head with his hoof and inflicting a slight cut on her temple.

[Advertisement.]

SETTLED WEATHER.—Old Probabilities intimates that we are to have pleasant weather at last. Another point well settled is, that KNOX'S Spring style of gentlemen's hats is without a rival. Make your selections at his elegant store in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, May 6.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 103 cars, reported to arrive, 1,819 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 6,018 head, or 354 cars against 389 cars for the same time last week; the market, on account of the unfavorable news from the East, and the heavy losses sustained by shippers last week, is much depressed; nearly all regular buyers are holding off for concessions which owners and holders feel unwilling to yield, considering the prices paid West for their stock; trade with few exceptions is confined to supplying the wants of local butchers; prices of such sales as were made were on ¼c.@½c. off from last week's closing rates; about 700 head were disposed of; sales, 584 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,064 to 1,3[illegible] lbs., at $5 55@$6 25; 30 head Illinois Cows, ranging from 1,102 to 1,180 lbs., at $4 75; 38 head Texas Steers, ranging from 1,067 to 1,095 lbs., at $5 40@$5 50; 35 head Michigan Stockers, ranging from 818 to 926 lbs., at $5@$5 25; 20 Illinois Stockers, averaging 995 lbs., at $5 50. Sheep and Lambs. Receipts to-day, 600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 4,800 head, against 3,300 head for the same time last week; the market is not yet fairly opened. Hogs—Receipts today, 700 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 15,100 head, against 14,400 head for the same time last week; the market opened slow at $5 20@$5 30, with culled lots a shade higher; sales yesterday, 2,000 head Illinois Hogs, averaging 217 lbs., at $5 30@$5 50; sales to-day, 120 head Illinois Hogs, averaging 217 lbs., at $5 45; 200 head Indiana Hogs, averaging 259 lbs., at $5 50.

CHICAGO, May 6.—Cattle dull; receipts, 2,000 head; shipping grades entirely nominal; buyers keeping out of the market; good feeders sold at $4 75@$5; Butchers' Cows, $3@$4 50; market closing stagnant, with several thousand unsold; shipments yesterday, 1,500 head. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000 head; market fairly active; prices steady, unchanged, common to good selling at $5@$5 30, with an occasional lot of rough Hogs at $4 90, and choice at $5 40; shipments, 11,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 700; market fairly active on local account at $4 50@$6 for common to good.

WATERTOWN, Mass., May 6.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 993 head. In consequence of large receipts, butchers bought slowly, and were only willing to purchase at a large discount from last week's prices, which range from ¼c. to ½c. ℔ lb. on live weight. Sales choice at $10@$10 50; Extra, $9 25@$9 75; first quality, $8@$8 50; second quality, $6@$7 25; third quality, $5@$5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2,269 head; trade dull on poor grades, which are not wanted at ½c. decline, while really good flocks are selling at full rates. The few Spring Lambs in market sold at $10@$12 ℔ head.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—A. T. Fox and wife, C. V. Cross and wife, Miss Ward, Mrs. S. Adams, Mrs. Ebeson and child, Mrs. M. Ketchum, child, and 2 servants, Mrs. Bayley, Miss Bayley, Miss Cotton, N. V. Ketchum, Mr. Cotten, J. Halden and wife, E. Doran, Mrs. Mahan and child, F. Short, wife, and child, E. S. Shelden, R. Foster, Mrs. Fowler, Mr. Handley, Mrs. M. Neveson, child, and servant, J. Back, S. Abeomeyer, D. Davis and wife, A. A. Solomon, Jr., Master Paterson, D. F. Hunting, Dr. Cook, Miss Cook, Master Cook, Miss M. Champion, Miss Ritchie, Mrs. Thompson, Miss A. Wheeler, Mrs. K. Allen, P. Wakefield, wife and child, A. Peterson and wife, Mrs. Tucker, Mrs. Gilhson, Mr. Brainard and wife, Mrs. Bellows, Mrs. Bardebon, Miss Bardebon, F. F. Hill, Mrs. Cantaub and child, Mr. Buddington, Mr. Bettmann, T. Murphy, Wm. Barnes, H. Reibus, Mr. Schneebergen, E. Balese, M. Neville, Capt. Covenn, H. Mahan, J. R. Hines, J. McCann, Mr. Rosenband, J. Kayott, L. Walsh.

In steam-ship Huntsville, from Savannah.—B. H. Finnis and wife, Mrs. Atwood, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. W. W. Gordon, 2 children, and servant, W. Hone, A. Darndenger, J. Deudridge, Mrs. E. W. Green, Mrs. E. R. DuRan and servant, J. C. Levy and wife, Thos. Waddell, Mrs. M. D. Smith, J. Cuvelos, S. Hone, C. Mavor, C. Schwero.

In steam-ship Wilmington from Havana.—P. M. Suraes, Peter Smith, J. B. Watson, J. F. Snead and family, A. Contenta y Col, M. del Vallin, Cipriceno Hernandes, Domingo Colombo.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises.....4:51 | Sun sets.......7:02 | Moon sets...2:56

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..3:46 | Gov. Island...4:35 | Hell Gate...5:57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, May 6.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Wisconsin, (Br.) Freeman, Liverpool, Williams and Guion; Ismailia, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Perit, Gardner, Gonaives, &c., New-York and West India Steam-ship Co.; Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Crescent City, Curtis, Havana, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; John W. Garrett, Hicks, Baltimore; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; S. C. Walker, Sherein, Philadelphia.

Ship Bonnie Dundee, (Br.,) Goffe, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks Minna Campbell, (Norw.,) Isaacksen, Waterford, Funch, Edye & Co.; Omega, (Ital.,) Fiascain, Cadiz, J. C. Seager; Elva, Peterson, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Dirigo, Coffin, Gibraltar, for orders, F. Talbot; Arcola, (Br.,) Ellis, Aux Cayes, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Alpha, (Br.,) Selig, Georgetown, (Dem.,) F. W. Whitney; Ceto, (Danish,) Jensen, Bahia, Tetens & Bockmann; Bianca Salvatera, (Ital.,) Leboffe, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Curacoa, (Br.,) Faulkner, Curacoa, Jos. Foulke's Sons; Clarabelle, Tracey, Cienfuegos, Miller & Houghton; Hattie, Cates, Galveston, E. M. Stackpole; Jalve, (Br.,) Johnston, Sydney, C. B., Pomares, Morrell & Cushman; Caroline, (Br.,) Thurber, Elizabethport, Heney & Parker.

Schrs. W. A. Lovering, Smith, Charleston, Evans, Ball & Co.; Helen A. Locke, Gray, Eleuthera, I. R. Staples; S. N. Lovell, Gage, Key West, Overton & Hawkins; John Atwood, Chase, Baracoa, B. J. Wenberg; Race Horse, Miller, Abaco, B. J. Wenberg.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Albermarle, Read, Bermuda May 1, with mdse. and passengers to Lunt Bros. May 2, no lat., &c., spoke bark Texas, (Ger.,) from Liverpool for Philadelphia, 40 ds. out. The bark Fearless, Bourden, sailed from Bermuda April 23 and returned 28th with five feet of water in the hold, would repair and sail 30th. The ship Beaumaris Castle, (Br.,) Emmet, from Calcutta for New-York, 102 ds. out, went ashore near Mills' Breakers, Bermuda, April 25, and is discharging cargo into lighters, with water up to her upper between decks.

Steam-ship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah May 3, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah May 3, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Bark Isaac Hall, Colcord, Buenos Ayres 76 ds., with hides to order—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co. Crossed the equator April 12, in lon. 41 15; had light winds and calms to Hatteras, and been 3 ds. from thence, with squally weather; March 1, lat. 28 35, lon. 49 45, signalised bark Cossack (Br.,) bound S.; 2d, lat. 33 25, lon. 49 26, was boarded by the mate of the whaling bark Andrew Hicks, (of Westport,) Capt. Howland, 7 months out; had taken 440 bbls. sperm oil, of which 240 bbls. this season; would go into St. Helena in April; 18th, lat. 18 50, lon. 35 47, spoke bark West India, (Ger.,) hence for Montevideo, 42 ds. out; 26th, lat. 18 57, lon. 33 50, spoke bark Yamoyden, from Baltimore for Rio Janeiro, 46 ds. out; 29th, lat. 10 57, lon. 33 45, spoke bark Cecil Marie, (Br.,) from Conception for Liverpool, 62 ds. out. (Accidentally committed yesterday.)

Bark Luciana Serra, (Ital.,) Cacace, Castellamare 90 ds., and 50 ds. from Gibraltar, with fruit to Barling Bros. & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Came a southern passage and had light winds and calms, and been 9 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Bark Cleta, (of London,) Middleton, Yokohama Jan. 4, with teas to Heinemann, Payson & Morgan.

Bark Eliza Barss, Witherspoon, of and 9 ds. from Bermuda, in ballast to Middleton & Co. Has had variable weather.

Bark Violette, (of London,) Wilson, Melbourn Jan. 7, with mdse. to order. Is anchored off the Hook for orders.

Bark Cavour, (Norw.,) Nielson, Cardiff 53 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Came a southern passage, and had moderate weather, and been 7 ds. W. of Bermuda; is anchored off the Hook for orders.

Brig Waverly, Perry, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to Pouvert & Co.—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co. Has had variable weather, and been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Princess Beatrice, (of Sydney, C. B.,) Simmons, Pointe-a-Pitre, Gaud., 16 ds., with sugar to H. A. Vitable & Son. Has had light winds nearly the entire passage.

Brig F. I. Merryman, Leeraw, Seville 45 ds., with mdse. to John Osborn, Son & Co.—vessel to R. A. Robertson. Came a southern passage and had strong westerly gales, and been 8 ds. W. of Bermuda; May 3, lat. 35 44, lon. 68, passed ship Mayflower, (of Richmond, Me.,) bound E.

Schr. Chimo, (of Bangor,) Lancil, Humana, P. R., 18 ds., with sugar to Hicks & Tebing—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage, and been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras; left in port brig Persee Hinckley, for New-York in 8 ds.

Schr. Ellen Perkins, (of Bangor,) Mitchell, Cardenas 12 ds., with molasses to Gossler & Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. Has had variable weather the entire passage.

Schr. Washington, Clark, Indianola 19 ds., with wool and hides to Tupper & Beattie. Has had moderate weather and been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Georgetta Lawrence, Robinson, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co. Has had variable weather and been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Magnet, Smith, Jacksonville 8 ds., with yellow pine to Eppinger, Russell & Co.—vessel to F. Talbot & Co. Has had variable weather, and been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. M. M. Pote, (of Boston,) Stratton, Matanzas 16 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Has had fine weather, and been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. D. Talbot, (of Camden, Me.,) Amsbury, Sagua 12 ds., with molasses to Pouvert & Co.—vessel to John S. Ingraham & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. Harmon Curtis, for Boston. Has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Mary Belle, (Pugwash, N. B.,) Edgett, Harvey, N. S., 23 ds., with 150 tons plaster to Peter I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. H. G. Hand, (of Camden, Me.,) Jacksonville 7 ds., with lumber to G. Hunter.

Schr. John Middleton, Jr., Middleton, Jacksonville 7 ds., with lumber to Drew & Buckle.

[illegible]

Schr. Charley Woolsey, Soper, Alexandria, for New-Haven.

Schr. Hattie Ellen, Davis, New-London.

Schr. Cynthia & Hannah, Dill, Stonington.

[illegible]

Schr. Geo. Hotchkiss, Doyle, Norwich for Rondout.

Schr. S. H. Falconer, Wilcox, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hope, Champion, New-London.

Schr. L. H. Bunn, Hill, Hartford, for Albany.

Schr. J. & A. Wiley, Hinkle, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Avail, Smith, Fall River.

Schr. Helen Mar, Ward, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Equinox, Briggs, Portsmouth.

Schr. Harriet Ryan, Robbins, Somerset.

Schr. Caroline Grant, Haskell, Calais, with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. B. F. Graham, Jarvis, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. Savannah, Haskell, Providence.

Schr. Anthony Burton, Johnson, Pawtucket, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Hannah E. Brown, Sackett, Providence for Haverstraw.

Schr. Gilbert Green, Fisher, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sallie C. Evans, Tuthill, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. L. C. Fessé, Doe, Providence.

Schr. J. L. Hess, Aguilla, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. W. H. Brown, Golding, Providence.

Schr. J. V. Seymour, Norton, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. Flower, Dickens, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah Purvis, Lisle, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Lottie, Bearse, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. W. Woodruff, Haskell, Vinalhaven, with stone for Brooklyn Bridge.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. Crandall, Small, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. J. T. Smith, Baker, New-Bedford.

Schr. Lydia Budd, Smith, Virginia.

Schr. Ed. Slaght, Soper, for Alexandria.

Schr. M. B. Woodhull, Russell, Virginia.

Schr. J. W. Hine, Lane, Stonington.

Schr. M. R. Tarry, Murray, Virginia.

WIND—Sun-down, light, S. E.; clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ship Crescent City, for Havana; Virgo, for Savannah; barks Carlton, for Cardenas; Therese, for Cienfuegos; brigs Caprera, for Cadiz; Mary Grace, for Windsor, N. S.; schr. John L. Merrill, for Fernandina.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 6.—Arr. steamers Flag, from Charleston; George Appold, from Baltimore; Leopold, from Philadelphia; Centipede, from Philadelphia; brig Susan, from Messina; schr. Alice Myrick, from Aux Cayes.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 6.—Arr. steamers Champion, from New-York; Equator, from Philadelphia; Sea Gull, from Baltimore, and sld. schr. Ira D. Sturgis, from Wiscasset, Me.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 6.—The following vessels passed in to-day for Baltimore: brig John Good, from Cienfuegos; H. A. Bernard, from Cuba; Helen, from Porto Rico; barks Orient, from Newry; Annie, from St. Johns, N. B.; schr. Mary Ella, from Windsor, N. S.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 6.—Arr. steam-ships San Jacinto and Montgomery, from New-York; schr. G. W. Andrews, from Baltimore, and bark Stormy Petrel, from Havre.

Sld. steam-ship Carroll, for Wood's Hole; schr. Dione, for Salem, and steam-ship Zodiac, for New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, May 6.—Arr. schrs. Potomac, Wilmington, N. C., 10 ds., for Bath; George Glenden, Jewels, Hillsboro, N. B., for New-York; in the gale of Saturday lost deck-load of laths, and received other slight damage.

Sld. schrs. Reno, Ceo, Mary Standish, Emma Bacon, Iona, G. M. Wentworth, Carrie C. Miles, J. L. Cottar, and H. P. Ely.

Disaster.

VINEYARD HAVEN, May 6.—The schr. G. M. Wentworth, from Calais, for New-York, arr. here to-day, having lost part of her deck-load of laths in the gale of Saturday, 3d inst. She reports that in the forenoon of Sunday, 4th inst. she fell in with the wreck of the schr. Amelia, of and from St. John, N. B., with a cargo of laths, bound to Vineyard Haven, for orders. She was water-logged, and the mainmast was gone. The G. M. Wentworth took from the wreck Joseph Morton, the cook, and Stephen Berry, a seaman. Capt. Bacon, of Sheepoct, E. Bernard, the mate, unknown, and a seaman named Miller had been drowned. The Amelia capsized about 8 o'clock A. M., on Sunday. After cutting the main rigging, the mainmast went, and the vessel righted, but previous to this time the men were drowned or swept away by the sea.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, May 6.—The Inman line steam-ship City of London, Capt. Mirehouse, from New-York April 26, for Liverpool, arr. here at 12½ o'clock this afternoon.

The steam-ship Parthia, from New-York April 26, arr. here at 6 o'clock this evening.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 6.—The North German Lloyd's steam-ship Koln, Capt. Franke, from New-York April 23, for Bremen, arr. here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, May 6.—The Allan line steam-ship Polynesian, Capt. Brown, from Portland April 26, has arr. here.

STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st.,
(UP-STAIRS,)
Offer at retail an unusually rich and attractive stock of Roman Gold, Stone Cameo, Turquoise, and whole Pearl Jewelry, embracing all the newest and choicest productions of the present season.

GAS FIXTURES
Nicol, Davidson & Co.,
No. 686 Broadway, near 4th-st.,
OFFER THE MOST SELECT ASSORTMENT OF GLASS, BRONZE, AND GILT GAS-FIXTURES IN THE CITY AT TWENTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

MEN'S, BOYS' and CHILDREN'S
SPRING SUITS
MUCH BELOW BROADWAY PRICES.
J. M. VARIAN & SON,
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.

GAS COALS
FOR SALE.
10,000 tons best American Caking Coals.
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By the cargo or quantities to suit.
Early applications are advised, as the supply of all kinds of Gas Coals is very limited.
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Insurance Co.,
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TIFFANY & CO.,
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STORAGE AND INSURANCE OF JEWELRY, PLATE, PICTURES, LACES, AND OTHER VALUABLES.
FACILITIES ARE AFFORDED FOR OPENING OF PACKAGES, AND FOR OCCASIONAL REMOVAL OF THE WHOLE OR PART OF CONTENTS.
OUR FACTORY ON THE PREMISES ENABLES US TO CLEAN AND PUT IN PERFECT ORDER PLATE, &C., IF DESIRED.
PACKAGES AND ARTICLES WILL BE SENT FOR AND DELIVERED BY OUR OWN WAGONS FREE OF CHARGE.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.
THE
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO
No. 550 Broadway, New-York.
MANUFACTURERS OF FINE
ELECTRO-PLATED TABLE WARE,
SPOONS AND FORKS,
OF NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS,
TRIPLE PLATED UPON THE PARTS MOST EXPOSED TO WEAR.
All goods bearing the trade mark,
1847—ROGERS BROS.—XII.
Are plated as above.
ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR NEW STYLES OF
PORCELAIN-LINED
ICE PITCHERS.
THE PORCELAIN IS ENAMELED ON HARD METAL, AND CANNOT BE BROKEN OR CRACKED BY HARD USAGE.
"There are many apparent advantages in these linings besides their already mentioned, such as cleanliness, [illegible] OF ANY INJURIOUS MATERIAL in the construction of the inner chamber SHOULD BE THE FIRST CONSIDERATION IN SELECTING A SAFE ICE PITCHER FOR DAILY USE.
S. DANA HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer of Massachusetts."
Trade Mark for Electro-Plate Nickel Silver.
Trade Mark for Electro-Plate White Metal.
Factories, WEST MERIDEN, Conn.

FURNITURE.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Having manufactured, during the dull season, a large Stock of Goods, are now prepared to offer same at unprecedentedly Low Prices.
The STYLES and QUALITY are unsurpassed by any First-class Manufacturer, and all our work is guaranteed.
Designs and Estimates furnished.
Curtain Materials and Window Shades at reduced prices.
657 and 659 Broadway.

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STARCH DEPOT
HAS REMOVED
From Nos. 29 and 31 Park-Place,
To Nos. 29, 31, and 33 Park-Place,
Corner of Church-Street.
The superiority of their various styles of Starch, particularly DURYEAS' IMPROVED CORN STARCH and DURYEAS' SATIN-GLOSS STARCH, has created so great a demand that their works at Glen Cove, Long Island, have been immensely enlarged, and are now the LARGEST OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD.
All orders addressed to WILLIAM DURYEA, General Agent, will receive prompt attention.

Smalpage & Son,
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ALSO AGENTS FOR THE
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BALL, BLACK & CO.
WILL CLOSE OUT THE BALANCE OF THEIR
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TWO HUNDRED
CHANDELIERS,
AT LESS THAN THE COST OF MANUFACTURE.
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No. 1, LARGEST SIZE, &c.
JAMES & KIRTLAND,
Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Reade-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.
AT AUCTION.
[illegible]
DINGEE, FORTES & CO.
ON THURSDAY, MAY 8, [illegible]
[illegible]

LONG BRANCH.

The Prospects for the Coming Season—New Cottages and Additions and Improvements at the Hotels.

It has become so stereotyped an expression for the hotel proprietors and real estate speculators at the Summer resorts to announce that each approaching season bids fair to be "the most successful in the history of the place," or "the most brilliant on record," that the sanguine prophecy may well be received with distrust by those who have been disappointed in their rose-colored ideas founded upon these announcements. Each recurring Summer is heralded by these promising predictions for the benefit of weary and dusty city visitors in search of rustic recreation and rest, and nothing short of a personal visit or the experiences of a disinterested observer, can satisfy one as to how far these brilliant announcements are true. Therefore, it was for the purpose of finding out just what comforts and accommodations we may expect during the coming Summer at Long Branch, the favorite sea-side resort of the New-Yorker, that the writer visited that, at present, rather bleak and deserted spot, on a recent pleasant day. The morning boat, the Long Branch, had on board quite a number of passengers, most of whom seemed to be carpenters, painters, laborers and servants, all evidently bound for the hotels, to renovate them and prepare them for the guests of the Summer. The Long Branch has just been placed upon this line, to run with the Jesse Hoyt, and the mammoth and magnificent Plymouth Rock, which has not yet commenced her trips. The Long Branch was formerly known as the Sleepy Hollow, but she has been refitted, painted, upholstered, and rechristened. She is larger than the Jesse Hoyt, but not so large as the Plymouth Rock. When the three boats are running, they will probably be amply sufficient to accommodate the travel to and from the Branch during the Summer.

After leaving the boat and taking the cars at Sandy Hook, changes and improvements are observable along the line of the road in the little villages lying in the short stretch of eleven miles between the Hook and the Branch. At the Highlands and at Seabright the carriage roads are undergoing repair and improvement, and new cottages are in course of erection. At the former place a noteworthy and important addition is the bridge across the river, which has been finished since last season, and which will greatly add to the extent of the drives from Long Branch by connecting the roads along the beach with those on the other side of the Shrewsbury. But it is at Atlanticville that the growth of improvement seems to be most rapid. Grounds are being laid out and new cottages are being built on all sides, so that Atlanticville appears to be really a part of Long Branch; and when the new edifices now being erected are finished, they will form a continuous and uninterrupted line, and Atlanticville and Long Branch will be one and the same. Arriving at Long Branch proper, signs of preparation for the coming Summer are everywhere manifest. New cottages, most of them owned by New-Yorkers, are in every stage of incompleteness, from the two large and handsome ones near the Arlington House, the foundation stones of which are hardly more than laid, to the less pretentious and smaller rivals of less wealthy gentlemen.

But, without stopping to enumerate the new private dwellings which are in course of construction, it will, perhaps, be best to describe what is of more general public interest, namely, the hotels, for it is at the public-houses, not at the private dwellings, that nine-tenths of the people who will visit the famous resort this Summer will live; and it is upon the arrangements for comfort and convenience of the hotel proprietor that the pleasure of thousands will depend. Beginning at the upper end of the beach, near the villas of President Grant and the philanthropic George W. Childs, of Philadelphia—who has been spending a few days at his cottage—we first come to the West End Hotel, the largest one, next to the Ocean House, and said to be the most fashionable at the Branch, although one should be careful to venture such an assertion very positively, as the claim to ultra fashion is always a disputed title. There has been a change in the management of this house since last year, and it is now conducted by Messrs. Presbury & Hildreth, both veteran hotel-keepers, and the latter well known in this City as the proprietor of the New-York Hotel until about two years ago. Mr. Presbury is better known in the South, where he has a reputation for knowing how to keep a hotel; but like your true host he is a cosmopolitan. The West End has been repainted, and is being newly fitted up and furnished; a garden is being laid out, carriage-ways and foot-paths made, and many improvements will be carried out. Workmen are now busy there, and the house will be ready in time for the season, which does not usually open at Long Branch before the middle of June. The house can accommodate 600 guests with ease, besides those who may live in the cottages which the proprietors themselves now occupy. The rooms in this hotel seem to be pleasant and well ventilated, and the bar-room and billiard-saloon are entirely removed from the main building, a reform which all hotel-keepers at Summer resorts would do well to follow.

Next to the West End, toward the east, is the plain, but comfortable looking Howland House, a favorite stopping-place for staid and quiet Philadelphians. H. Howland & Sons are still the proprietors, and they have accommodations for about 400 persons. Several minor changes for the better are in progress here, and the house is being furnished and prepared for an early opening. The sleeping-rooms and apartments generally, although not so handsomely furnished as at the West End or the Ocean House, all appeared to be pleasant and well ventilated—the great *desideratum* at a hotel.

Following along down the beach, Leach's Hotel is the next. This is a comparatively small house, having room for about 125 visitors, and is largely patronized by Germans. Carpenters and painters are at work, but there are no special improvements to note. Adjoining is the Pavilion Hotel, kept by Samuel C. Morris. It is an unpretending looking house, and holds about 200 guests. There seem to be no changes whatever since last season in the way of improvements, and, although the rooms seem rather small, perhaps it needs none.

The United States Hotel was deserted, though open for an airing, but no one was to be found. The furniture had a dilapidated appearance, and the hotel wants a thorough renovation if it is to be opened again.

The Central is undergoing some small additions to the building, and carpenters and painters are at work repairing and renovating. This house, which accommodates about 180, has also changed hands, and is to be run this year, it is said, by Samuel Cohen and J. D. Phillips; but the furnishing has not commenced, and the arrangements for the Summer were not advanced sufficiently last week to enable one to form an opinion as to its promises for comfort.

The Mansion House is also in a chaotic state, and the preparations for the season are not begun. It is said that Miss Laird, daughter of the late Samuel Laird, is to have charge of it this season.

The Ocean Hotel is well known as being the largest and one of the best at the Branch. It is kept by Warren and Charles Leland, and has bed room for at least 750 pleasure-seekers. The house is being refitted, furnished, and painted, and a large number of workmen are kept busy. Among the improvements may be mentioned the completion all around the building of the piazza which formerly extended for 700 feet in front of the hotel. When it encircles the building, those of the coming guests who wish to test their skill in pedestrianism will make a note of the fact that three times around this piazza is just one mile. The immense dining-room of the Ocean Hotel will have a section taken off each end, to make a large parlor at one end, and two private breakfast parlors at the other, but it will still be the largest *salle à manger* in the country it is claimed.

The Clarendon Hotel is kept by Samuel Spencer, who labors under the difficulty of having to raise the standard of the place in public estimation. It has not always been kept as a first-class house, but its present manager wishes it understood that there will henceforth be a great improvement in the character of the hotel. There are accommodations here for about 200.

The Metropolitan Hotel has not yet been opened to prepare for the season. It is about to pass into new hands, but no official announcement has yet been made, and their plans for the Summer could not be ascertained.

The Arlington House, on the other side of the railroad station, is being entirely renovated and altered by a number of carpenters, builders, painters, &c. It is said that Jay Gould, who has recently been made President of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad, has bought it, but who will superintend it for the Summer is not known. It will be kept as a stopping place for excursionists exclusively, and a siding will be built from the railroad, so that excursion trains from the City will stop directly at its doors. This will supply a want long felt at Long Branch, if the hotel is properly kept. Heretofore those whose occupations or bank accounts have prevented from visiting the Branch for more than a day or two at a time, have had no hotel to which they could go with any certainty of being accommodated, and have consumed most of the time of their brief visits in wandering anxiously about from one to the other of the large hotels, in looking for a dinner or for a bed.

As to the prospects for the season at the Branch, it seems to be generally agreed, that the number of visitors will be larger than ever, and that the season will be a successful one, pecuniarily to the hotel-keepers, and in comfort, health, and pleasure, let us hope, to their guests.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you kindly correct a misstatement of your reporter in THE TIMES of this morning. I did not state to him that in the event of the Atlantic National Bank being liable for Taintor's outside transactions the *depositors* would lose a considerable sum. I believe that in any event they will be paid. The statement was, that in the event named the *stockholders* would be compelled to make up a considerable sum.

Respectfully yours, CHAS. E. STRONG.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 6, 1873.

Rockets for the Modocs.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The use of rockets does not seem to have suggested itself in connection with the suppression of the Modocs. They are simple, portable, handy engines, quick in action, and if less accurate than rifled shells, the horrent whirr and erratic whirlings of the bursting congreve are very demoralizing, and, well showered in, would disturb the average redskin as he aimed the smuggled Spencer. There is a prejudice against rockets, probably from the uselessness of the miniature stickless projectiles invented by Major Lyons, who raised the New-York Rocket Battalion for the war, afterward changed to field artillery; but the good, old-fashioned, long-stick twelve-pound rocket, with the regular old-style tube, is just the thing for a *battue* in the rugged lava beds. T. B.

Freight-Cars on the Streets.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A man was killed this morning in West-street by the freight-cars of the Hudson River Railroad. It is an outrage that these cars should ever have been allowed to run over the tracks of this Tenth-avenue Railroad. West-street is the busiest street in New-York. Every European steamer has landing in the City has its dock in this street; all the heavy inland transportation lines centre there. It is bad enough to have it hampered by a horse railroad, but these long trains, drawn by a dummy, are an impediment to commerce that should not be permitted. There is no earthly reason why these trains should not run on the Ninth-avenue Road, down Washington-street and up Greenwich. This Ninth-avenue Road does less business than any railroad in the City, its cars running at intervals of eight or ten minutes. Washington-street and Greenwich-street, through which they would pass to Canal-street, are very little used, and would be less so if the dummies did not obstruct West-street. No conceivable interest can be arrayed against this project, for even Vanderbilt would be benefited by a greatly shortening of the route and an absolute absence of all detention to his trains; while to the merchants, the whole body of cartmen, the steamer and freight lines, the advantage would be incalculable.

Yours respectfully, C. S.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 2, 1873.

Stoves in Railroad Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your views on railroad questions are generally very correct—more correct, perhaps, than those of any newspaper in the Union, for it is habitual with our journalists to betray the most woful ignorance of everything connected with railroads. You have, however, fallen into a great error in your defense of your steam-car-heating theory. The idea is as old as the science of railroading, and has been tried several times, and invariably with the same result, viz., utter failure. The fact is that no locomotive engine, as now constructed, can generate steam sufficient to haul its train and heat it at the same time. It could not do it if the train consisted of but two cars; and as to heating with the exhaust steam, such a proposition is the veriest nonsense, as every cubic inch of exhaust steam is required for draught. An engine could not move itself ten miles without the aid of the "escape" in the stack. So, with these proven physical impossibilities standing in the way, cease, I prithee, to urge upon railroads the adoption of such a chimerical idea. Moreover, has it never occurred to you that we must have stoves in our cars, no matter whether we heat them by steam or not? What would we be able to do in the way of warming a train of cars delayed for hours—yes, perhaps for days—on one of our Western roads by a regular Western snow-storm, with the snow piled (as I have seen it) higher than the roofs of cars. Of what account would steam be in such an emergency? How dry and warm would your boasted steam be ere it reached the end of the train? And then suppose your engine had exhausted its stock of fuel, as they generally do before ceasing to battle against the driving storm. Pooh! the whole steam theory is impracticable and visionary in the extreme. Railroad men have long since come to the fixed conclusion that each car of a train must be heated separately by fire built in it. No other plan can be successful. The accidents that occur from overturned stoves must not cause us to blame the theory or method, but we must curse the kind of stoves employed. Your mean and economical Yankee roads use nothing but a common house stove. Of course, the instant a car is upset over goes the stove and out comes fire. You know the rest. But if all roads would use the kind of stove used by the Pennsylvania Railroad I am satisfied that but few fires could possibly occur on railroad trains. It consists of a stove within a stove, and a reservoir of water on top, which instantly puts out the fire in case of an upset.

With great respect, PRACTICALITY.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, April 30, 1873.

Civil Service in New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Beyond contradiction is the fact that, ever since the commencement of the civil service regulations in the Government Departments of this City, advantageous results have been everywhere perceptible. The examining boards at the Custom-house and at the Appraiser's Office are each composed of gentlemen well calculated to perform the duties of the position, men of education and candor. The system, through their examinations and selections, has greatly advanced the dignity and standing of the departments, created a more intelligent performance of duty, a wider willingness to more faithfully transact the work of the various divisions. Those who have been selected to fill clerkships at the Custom-house give evidence that a higher value is placed on the positions they have gained by a test of competency, than was ever manifested under the previous mode of appointment. Under the present system a clerk feels that it is the worth within him, the intellectual abilities he is master of, the clearness of his brain, his sincerity to duty, that holds him in place. Therefore, with the honest conviction that his political views are sincerely Republican, there is an absence of the "old tremor" at the close of every month, through fear of dismissal. Thus fortified, the month's end passes by, and [illegible] one can fill the position," has lost its effect, and the public know now that fitness alone can secure an appointment in the civil service of the Government.

Civil service, as carried out at the Appraiser's Department, is giving evidence of good, both to the Government and the importer; the fact alone of a higher competency, a more apt understanding of services required in those employed, is manifested in every division of the department.

Those who remain in place through the old way of appointment look forward with the hope of promotion. This feeling has engendered the desire for a fuller, a higher fitness for the change; therefore, old school-books are recalled from their hiding-places of years, and dim brain spots polished again into brightness. A wider interest is manifested generally in surrounding events, a more studious attention is given to the details of business, and every atom of information gathered for service in the hour of contest with outside competition.

At the same time the work of the various divisions is accomplished with more care, and with a greater rapidity, while the general concord is more elevated, and the importance of the department given a more more just consideration. Such are a few of the many beneficial results of the new system, produced through the aid of the Collector and Appraiser; and they may well feel proud of the situation, the condition of their respective departments, and the labor accomplished by the Boards of Examination, while the practicability of the civil service must be self-evident, and ere long receive the approbation of the entire people. L. H. C.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 1, 1873.

MURDER IN CAYUGA.

A Young Girl Murdered by a Farm Laborer—The Assassin a German Boy of Eighteen.

From the Auburn Advertiser, May 5.

Southern Cayuga is again the scene of a frightful murder, an innocent and inoffensive girl of thirteen years of age having been killed by Charles Eggler, a boy of eighteen, on Saturday last, some time in the forenoon.

Abram Wescott, a farmer, residing about three miles south of the village of Locke, some two years since, took for adoption an orphan girl named Ettie Conklin, from the Orphan Asylum in this city, since which time she with Mr. and Mrs. Wescott have composed the family. Mr. Steward, a neighbor of Mr. Wescott, being in New-York a few days since, procured Charles Eggler, the murderer, to accompany him to this county to engage as a farm laborer, and on Friday, April 25, Mr. Wescott engaged young Eggler for the coming season. Eggler, having arrived in this country from Germany only a few months since, spoke English imperfectly, often committing blunders, at which the young girl, Ettie, thoughtlessly laughed. On Friday, her comments and laughter provoked his passionate temper to such a degree that he threw stones at her, but without any injury, and no attention was given to the matter.

On Saturday morning Mr. Wescott and his wife went to the village of Moravia, seven or eight miles distant, leaving Ettie and young Eggler on the farm alone—she to attend to the household duties, and Eggler engaged in outdoor farm labor. Arrangements had been made with Mr. Samuel Wescott, a brother of Abram Wescott, that his daughter Jane, a girl about the same age as Ettie, should go to their house and remain with Ettie during their absence. Jane did not arrive at Abram Wescott's house until between 12 and 1 o'clock, and on entering found the door open. Between the sitting-room and kitchen is a large pantry, opening into both rooms, thus affording a passage-way from one to the other. On passing from the sitting-room into the pantry, she discovered the lifeless body of Ettie lying on the pantry floor, face downward. She gave the alarm, and large parties proceeded to the scene of the tragedy. Upon the arrival of William T. Cox, Coroner, and several physicians, a post-mortem examination was held, which disclosed six distinct wounds upon the body, and in the last one inflicted, which was in the back, in the centre of the spine, between the shoulder blades, remained the instrument used, an ordinary shoe-maker's or paring knife, the blade being four and a half inches long, worn thin, and ground to a point. Such force had been given to the last blow, that when an attempt was made to withdraw the knife from the body, it raised it from the floor. Three other wounds were found upon the back, all slight, but one, and not necessarily dangerous. The two remaining wounds were upon the breast, one a slight wound in the right breast, the knife striking a rib; the other in the left breast, the knife passing between the third and fourth ribs, and penetrating the left ventricle of the heart. The body at the time of the discovery was cold, compelling the conclusion that the deed was committed soon after the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Wescott, and it is said that young Eggler was seen to go from his work in the field to the house immediately after their departure, but of this we are unable to gain authentic information.

The house had been thoroughly ransacked; all the closets, trunks, and bureaus having been examined carefully for valuables. Nothing is however known to have been taken but a coat and vest, and a pair of square-toed boots, belonging to Mr. Wescott. The boots formerly worn by Eggler were found a short distance from the house, and from that place were tracks leading away, made by the square-toed boots stolen from the house.

Eggler was captured at Ellis Hollow, six miles north-east of Ithaca, on the afternoon of Sunday, and was brought to Ithaca and lodged in jail. He confesses his crime, and states that his reason was because the girl wouldn't get him something to eat.

His name, as understood by the people in the immediate vicinity of the murder, is Charles Conrad, but while in jail at Ithaca yesterday, on being requested to write his name upon a card, he wrote Charles Eggler, and declared that to be his true name. We were shown the card this morning, and the name was written in a bold, round business hand, indicating experience and training.

The victim was taken from the Cayuga Orphan Asylum by Mrs. Abram Wescott in 1871. She was brought to the Asylum in 1868 from Montezuma, where her mother is now supposed to reside. The matron of the Orphan Asylum says that she was a "good little girl." Two of the trustees of the Asylum have gone to Locke to-day to investigate the matter.

Further Particulars—Statement of the Murderer.

From the Ithaca Journal, May 5.

Charles Eggler, the prisoner, is about five feet in height, will weigh, we should judge, 100 pounds; has gray eyes, light flaxen hair, and has a very youthful look—appearing to be younger than he claims to be. He has an uneasy, furtive way of looking at one, seeming to avoid the direct gaze of his interlocutors, which creates an unfavorable impression upon strangers. How much of this is owing to the strange and terrible position in which he is placed, it is impossible, at first view, to determine. He had about his waist when arrested a leather strap, to which was attached a carriage whip-socket. In his pockets were found the photographs of his father, mother, and sisters, according to his statement. They are the pictures of well-dressed intelligent-looking people—especially that of his father, and would seem to be people in comfortable circumstances. There were also found two pocket-books, and a box containing a small quantity of pomade. No money was found on his person.

Soon after his arrival at the jail, yesterday, a *Journal* reporter visited the prisoner, and endeavored to interview him, but the "confusion of tongues" was so great that he made little progress, until ex-officer Noldick kindly volunteered to act as interpreter, when the following statement was elicited: "I was born in Baden, Germany, where my parents still reside. I arrived at Castle Garden, by the steamer Thuringia, about ten months ago. About two weeks ago I hired out to a man to come out in the country. As soon as I arrived at Mr. Wescott's I went to work and have worked hard ever since I have been there. On Saturday I was in the lot spreading manure until 10 o'clock. I was hungry and went to the house to get some bread. The girl told me to go out, that I couldn't have any bread. I said I wanted bread, when she tried to put me out and kicked at me. I had that strap in my hand, (referring to the strap around his waist at the time of his arrest,) and when she kicked me I struck her with it. She got the strap away from me—she was too stout for me. Then we had a regular battle. I slapped her in the face and she slapped me in the face. While we were fighting I saw the knife on the table which they used to peel potatoes with, and I caught it up and struck her with it. She started to run to the door and screamed. I caught her by the hair, pulled her back and struck her again with the knife. I was so mad I don't know how many times I struck her after that. When she fell on the floor I ran away. If she had given me bread there would have been no fight. She was an ugly girl, and had abused me ever since I had been there. I have an uncle in Indianapolis; his name is Charles Barrier."

In answer to a question, he said there was sorrow in his heart for what he had done. When asked if he knew what his punishment would be, he answered, "I don't know, suppose I'll have to hang."

When asked his name and address he took a pencil and paper and wrote, readily and legibly, in German: "Charles Eggler, from Ueberlingen, Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany."

Burglary in a Bonded Warehouse.

On Monday evening Patrolman Malarkey, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, discovered open the door of the bonded warehouse of Lees & Stocking, at the corner of West and Leroy streets. Capt. Hedden was at once informed of the discovery, and taking with him a platoon of police, made a thorough search of the premises. He found that some person had been secreted in the building, and had forced open a desk from which $5 10 had been stolen. The thief had made his exit by the front entrance, leaving the door open behind him. Nothing else in the warehouse had been disturbed, and the thief had escaped before the arrival of the police until the arrival of [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 6.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

300 Western Union...	87½	100 Erie Railroad...	65½
500 do...c.	87	100 Lake Shore...	92¾
900 do...	87⅛	800 do...	92⅝
300 do...	87	1100 do...	92¾
200 do...	86⅞	1000 do...	92⅝
500 do...s3.	86¾	100 do...c.	92¾
600 do...c.	86⅞	100 do...s3.	92¾
200 do...b3.	86⅞	400 do...	92⅝
800 Pacific Mail...	52⅜	100 do...b3.	92¾
100 do...c.	52⅜	100 Union Pacific...	31⅝
500 do...	52⅜	300 do...	31⅝
400 do...	52½	200 do...	31⅝
800 do...	52¼	100 do...	31⅝
470 do...	52⅛	300 do...s3.	31⅝
900 do...	52	400 St. Paul...	57⅜
700 do...	51⅞	300 do...	57⅜
100 do...c.	52	200 Rock Island...	108⅜
200 do...	52⅛	200 do...	108⅝
100 do...	52⅛	300 do...	109
100 do...	52⅜	500 Panama...	113
400 do...	52⅜	100 Tol. & Wab...	69⅞
100 do...c.	52⅜	100 do...	69⅞
600 do...	52⅜	500 Ohio & Miss...	42⅝
100 do...	52⅜	100 do...c.	42
400 N. Y. C. & H...	101⅜	400 do...	42
100 do...	101⅜	200 C., C. & I. C...	34⅝
25 do...	101⅜	300 do...	35
300 do...	101⅜	100 do...s3.	35
100 do...	101⅜		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$2,000 U. S. 6's '81 R...119	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65 N.117⅜
20,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '65 N. 117⅜	1,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '67.117⅜
40,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65 N......s3.117⅜	1,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67..119⅜
	2,000 U. S. 6's 10-40 C.113⅜

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, old...	80⅛	100 Pacific Mail...	52⅜
12,000 do..bet. call.	80⅛	400 do..bet. call.	52⅜
10,000 Tenn. 6s, n...	80⅛	400 do...	52⅜
10,000 do...	80⅛	100 do...	52⅜
1,000 N. C. 6s, old...	27⅛	200 do...c.	52⅜
20,000 N. C. 6s, Sp. Tax 7½ p. ct. off.	18⅛	300 do...	53
20,000 Mo. 6s...	94	500 do...	53⅛
2,000 Alabama 8s, '93...	85⅜	300 do...c.	53⅛
3,000 Alb'y & Sus. 2d.	97	2100 do...	53⅜
5,000 Chi., B. & Q. 8s.	112	100 do...	53
1,000 D., M. & T. 1st.	97½	200 do...c.	53
5,000 Cen. P. G. Bds.	103⅛	200 do...	53⅛
7,000 U. Pac. 1st...	86⅛	100 do...b3.	53⅛
1,000 U. Pac. 7s, L. G't.	75⅛	200 do...	53⅛
1,000 do...	75⅛	300 do...	53⅛
3,000 do...	75	700 do...	53⅛
5,000 U. P. 10s, inc...	73	200 do...	53⅛
1,000 B., C. R. & M. 1st.	91⅛	100 do...c.	53⅛
1,000 do...	91⅛	400 do...	53⅛
500 Tol. & W. 2d...	97	700 do...	53⅛
5,000 P., Ft W. & C. 2d.	100⅛	100 do...c.	53⅛
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st, La C. Div...	90⅛	200 do...	53⅛
4,000 M. & St. P. I. div.	84⅛	500 do...c.	53⅛
1,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st.	108	200 do...	53⅛
1,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st.	86⅛	600 do...c.	53⅛
2,000 C., C. & I. C. 2d...	72⅛	400 do...	54
5,000 Ced. F. & M. 1st.	81	100 do...c.	53⅛
3,000 B., H. & E. 1st.	28	500 do...	53⅛
10,000 do..bet. call.	28⅛	100 do...	53⅛
4,000 St. L., J. & C. 1st.	91	100 do...c.	53⅛
3,000 Clev. & P. 4th...	86	600 do...c.	53⅛
13 Bank of Republic.	109	200 do...	53⅛
124 Continental Bank.	80	100 do...	53⅛
30 Fourth Nat. Bank.	110⅛	300 do...	53⅛
100 do...	111	300 do...	53⅛
15 Ninth Nat. Bank.	104	300 do...	53⅛
34 Del. & H. Can. b.c.	114⅛	200 do...	53⅛
200 Western Un. Tel.	87	300 do...	53⅛
100 do...s3.	87	800 do...	53⅛
200 do...c.	87⅛	100 do...c.	52⅛
1200 do...	87⅛	100 Canton Co....b.c.	99⅛
1400 do...c.	87⅛	100 New Cen. Coal...	42
2100 do...	87⅛	1300 N. Y. C. & H...b.c.	101⅛
1100 do...b3.	87⅛	800 do...b3.	101⅛
200 do...s3.	87⅛	1100 do...c.	101⅛
1000 do...	87⅛	300 do...	101⅛
300 do...c.	87⅛	100 do...	101⅛
2000 do...	87⅛	100 Erie Railway.b.c.	65⅛
500 do...	87⅛	200 Harlem..bet. call.	125
900 do...	87⅛	100 do...b2.	125
540 do...c.	87⅛	300 L. S. & M. S...b.c.	92⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 Ill. Central...b.c.	117
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 N. J. Central...	102
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 Panama...b.c.	112
100 Maryland Coal.b.c.	24⅛	100 Chi. & R. I...b.c.	109⅛
100 Cons. Coal...b.c.	46	200 Mil. & St. P...b.c.	57⅛
50 Wells-Far. Ex...	79⅛	500 Tol., W. & W.b.c.b2	70
100 Union Pacific.b.c.	31⅛	100 Morris & Es.	92⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 H. & St. Jos...b.c.	41⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 Ohio & M...b.c.s3.	43⅛
400 C., C. & I. C.b.c.	35⅛	100 O. & M. Pf...b.c.	74

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2¼ P. M.

$254,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81.118⅛	57,500 U. S. 5-20 R. '67.117⅛
20,000 do...118	20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.s3.117⅜
16,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '64.115⅛	2,000 do...118
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. [illegible]	20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.117⅜
do..bet. call.115⅛	1,000 U. S. 10-40 C...113⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65.118	5,000 U. S. 6s. Cur...115

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

800 Western Union...	87⅛	600 Panama Railroad.	115⅛
2700 do...	87⅛	100 do...	115
200 do...	88⅛	100 do...	116⅛
300 do...b3.	87⅛	300 Toledo & Wab.	70⅛
25 Erie Railway	[illegible]	200 Union Pacific...	31⅛
300 Pacific Mail...	53⅛	100 Rock Island...s3.	109⅛
100 Lake Shore...	[illegible]	200 C., C. & I. C...	35
200 N. Y. C. & H...	101⅛	300 St. Paul Railroad.	57⅛
200 Atlantic & Pac. P.	23		
100 Ohio & Miss...b3.	43⅛		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 N. Car. 6s, old...	27½	100 Canton Co....	101
2,000 Union Pac. 1st...	86⅛	100 do...	101⅛
10,000 U. Pac. 10s Inc.	73⅛	100 Quick. Mining...	40
5,000 do...	73	300 Quick. Pf...b.c.	51⅛
2,000 C. Pac. G. Bds...	103⅛	92 Wells-Fargo Ex...	81⅛
3,000 W. U. Tel.bds.c.	92⅛	200 Panama...	[illegible]
1,000 Gt. West. 2d...	88	200 N. Y. C. & H. R.	101⅛
1,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st.	86⅛	200 do..bet. call.	101⅛
19,000 C., C. & I. C. 2d.	72⅛	10 L. S. & Mich. So.	92
2,000 St. L., J. & C. 1st	91	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st, Iowa Div...	[illegible]	100 Union Pacific.b.c.	31⅛
6 Bank Commerce...	118	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 Md. Coal Co...	24⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 Con. Coal of Md...	46	25 Cl. & Pitts. guar.	88
100 W. U. Tel...b.c.	87⅛	300 Harlem...	125
100 Pac. M. S. S. Co.b.c.	[illegible]	40 N. J. Central...	102
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 Chic. & R. I...b.c.	110
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	86
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 Mil. & St. P...b.c.	57⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 P., Ft. W. & C. guar.	98
[illegible]	[illegible]	200 St. L. & Iron M.	49
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 Ohio & Miss...b.c.	43⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	500 C., C. & I. C...b.c.	35

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

1500 U. S. C. 6s, '81...	121⅛	1000 Lake Shore...	92⅛
2000 Mor. & Es. 1st...	102⅛	500 do...b30.	92⅛
5000 L. S. Con. Reg...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3000 C., C. C. & I. 1st.	105⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
700 West. Union...	[illegible]	500 Panama...	114⅛
600 Erie Railway	[illegible]	300 Union Pacific...	[illegible]
200 Pacific Mail...	[illegible]	100 Tol. & Wab...	70
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 Bos., H. & Erie...	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rock Island...	110⅛
200 Pittsburg...	[illegible]	200 Ohio & Miss...	43⅛
100 N. Y. C. & H...	101⅛	300 St. Paul...	57⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	200 C., C. & I. C...	[illegible]
100 Ft. Wayne...	[illegible]	200 Atlantic & Pac. P.	23

TUESDAY, May 6—P. M.

The price of Money has fairly declined to 7 ₩ cent. ₩ annum. This rate is generally accepted on call loan on Stock collateral, and the same is current at Bank on Mercantile discounts for regular dealers. The Street rates on paper not accommodated at Bank are 8@10 ₩ cent., and on Railroad notes and acceptances, 10@12 ₩ cent. ₩ annum. The return of Currency from the Country, and the usual tendency to ease in the Money market in the month of May go very far to restore confidence after the recent prolonged pressure and extravagant rates for Money. We are not quite sure that these favorable changes have imparted implicit trust to the Share speculation, as the recovery in prices thus far is not so decided as to encourage what might be called a buoyant market. The effect upon the general trade of the City, however, cannot fail to tell upon business at a season like the present, when the reopening of Canal and Lake navigation favors a free demand for Merchandise for the West and a liberal export demand for Domestic Produce from the West.

The Gold speculators have advanced the price of Gold to 117@117½ ₩ cent. to-day, in reverse of the favorable turn in Money, and a very abundant offering of Exchange 1½ ₩ cent. below the Gold shipping point. They buy Gold for a rise, because they can carry it at 7 ₩ cent. interest, and in the hope of making it scarce later in the season; but they have as little reason, as remarked yesterday, to anticipate a large export demand as they had a fortnight ago, when, on the same calculation, they bid the price up to 118¾@119 ₩ cent.

In the Exchange market, to-day, business was done at 108½@108¾ ₩ cent. in prime 60 days' Bills on London, and 109½@109¾ ₩ cent. sight Bills. There is a free offering of Bills to and from the leading Bankers, and the market for Wednesday's steamers closed barely steady.

The Stock market was generally firmer than on yesterday. The prevailing feeling was that the Money troubles of the season are substantially over, and that a Spring and Summer rise on the Share speculation might be inaugurated with fair prospects of success, provided too many "good things" are not pressed on sale on advancing prices. The business to-day was quite large. Pacific Mail was again the prominent feature; the fluctuations 1½@2 ₩ cent. Western Telegraph, Union Pacific, St. Paul, Wabash, Panama, Lake Shore, and New-York Central were all firm, and Rock Island especially strong. The Telegraph Stock sold up to 87½@88 ₩ cent., and the opinion prevails on the Street that the *Bull* party in the Stock have asserted control of the market by reason of their very large holding and their readiness to increase it. The Panama Stock advanced to 114½@115 ₩ cent., on the probable reorganization of the new Board of Directors, to which Mr. Stockwell, of the Pacific Mail, will be an assenting party.

In the Afternoon, the general markets closed steady in Wall-street; the Public Funds very strong. Gold, 117½ ₩ cent. The following quotations were made as compared with Monday night. The Share speculation showed a good demand, and the signs favored a cheerful market for Wednesday.

Closing Quotations—May 6.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s	114½	115
U. S. 5-20s, May and Nov.	117½	117½
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119½	120
American Gold	116½	117½
Bills on London, 60 days	108½	108¾
N. Y. Central and Hudson	101¼	102
Chicago and Rock Island	108¼	110¾
Pacific Mail	51½	53¾
St. Paul Preferred	72	73
St. Paul Common	57	57½
Ohio and Mississippi	42½	43¾
Western Union Telegraph	87	87½
Erie	65½	65
Union Pacific	31½	32¾
Lake Shore	92½	92½
C., C. and Indiana Central	34½	35¾
Toledo and Wabash	69½	70½
Harlem	124½	125
North-west	80	80

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₩ ct. reg. '81.......115¾	5-20 coup., n. i., '65.......118¼
6 ₩ ct. coup., '81.......121¼	5-20 reg., '67.......117¾
5-20 reg., '62.......115¼	5-20 coup., '67.......120
5-20 coup., '62.......115¾	5-20 reg., '68.......117¾
5-20 reg., '64.......110¼	5-20 coup., '68.......118¾
5-20 coup., '64.......115¾	10-40 reg.......112
5-20 reg., '65.......115¾	10-40 coup.......113¾
5-20 coup., '65.......117¼	5s coup., '81.......115
5-20 reg., n. i., '65.......117¾	6s currency.......115¾

The market closed very strong. The 5-20s of 1867 were 120 ₩ cent., the highest point at which they ever sold in years past.

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s, '83.. 91	Del., L. & W. 1st M...100¼
N. Y. Central 6s, r. e. 87	Del., L. & W. 2d M... 98
N. Y. Central 6s, sub. 87	Del., L. & W. 7s, Con. 95½
N. Y. Central 7s, '76..100	Tol. & W. 1st M., ex.. 98½
Erie 1st Mort., ex....101	T. & W. 1st M., St.L.d. 90½
Erie 2d Mort. 7s, '79.. 99	Tol. & W. Eq. Bds... 81½
Erie 3d Mort. 7s, '83.. 99½	Han. & Nap. 1st M... 84
Erie 4th Mort. 7s, '80.. 99½	Ch., R. Isl. & Pacific.103½
Dong Dock Bonds... 97	Morris & Ess. 1st M...102
B., N. Y. & E. 1 M., '77. 94	Morris & Ess. 2d M... 97½
H. R. 7s, 2 M., S. F., '85.104½	N. J. Cen. 1st. M., n...102
H. R. 7s, 3d M., '75... 97	N. J. So. 1st M. 7s... 74
H'r. C'n. M. & S. F. 6s.100	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.100½
Alb. & Sus. 2d Bds... 97	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d M... 90½
Alb. & Sus. 3d Bds., x. 92½	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d M... 98½
Mich. So. 7s, 2d Mtg... 97	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th M... 85
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7s.101½	Chic. & Alton 1st M...104
Cleve. & Toledo S. F.102½	Chic. & Alton Inc.... 94
Cleve. & Tol., n. bds... 98½	O. & Miss. Con S. F... 93½
Cl., P. & Ash. o. bds... 98½	Ohio & Miss. Con.... 96
Cl., P. & Ash. n. bds... 98	Ohio & Miss. 2d Con... 84
Det., Mon. & Tol. bds.. 97½	Pen. 1st Mtg. Con.... 99
Buff. & Erie new bds. 98	St. L. & I. M. 1st M... 98
Lake Shore Div. bds... 92½	M. & St. P. 1 M. 8s, P. D.108
Pac. R. 7s, g. by Mo... 98½	M. & St. P. 7s, g., R. D. 92½
Cen. Pac. Gold Bds...103½	M. & St. P. 1st, La. C. D. 90½
West. Pacific Bds... 95½	M. & St. P. 1 M., I. & M. D. 84½
Un. Pa. 1st M. Bds... 86½	M. & St. P. 1 M., C. & M. 84½
Un. Pa. Land G. 7s... 74½	M. & St. P. 2 M., C. & M. 77½
Un. Pacific Inc. 10s... 73	Col., C. & I. C. 1st M. 86½
B. & S. I. R. 1 M. 8s.. 98	Col., C. & I. C. 2d M.. 72½
A. & T. H. 2d M. inc. 77½	Tol., P. & War., E. D. 91½
Chic. & N. W. S. F...100	Tol., P. & War., R. D. 86
Ch. & N. W. Int. Bds. 94	B., H. & E. 1st M. 7s... 28
Ch. & N. W. C. Bds... 85	C. F. & Minn. 1st M... 80½
Ch. & N. W. 1st Mtg. 99	

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, May 6, 1873.

Gold receipts	$590,202 05
Gold payments	475,994 36
Gold balance	42,377,660 30
Currency receipts	319,914 81
Currency payments	332,271 57
Currency balance	20,069,171 34
Customs	430,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MAY 6.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97½	....
City 6s, new	101½	101½
Camden and Amboy	119½	120
Pennsylvania Central	54	....
Reading	115¾	116
Lehigh Valley	60½	....
Catawissa Preferred	44½	45½
Philadelphia and Erie	25¾	26
Northern Central	35	35½
Lehigh Navigation	40	40¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	94	94½

The Auction sale of Stocks to-morrow, (Wednesday,) by Messrs. Muller & Co., includes $30,000 of the St. Paul and Milwaukee 7 ₩ cent. Gold Bonds, the first Mortgage on the River branch of the Company, and a general obligation on the whole property of the Company.

The annual meeting of the Canton Land Company of Baltimore is advertised for June 5 at Baltimore, when nine Directors will be chosen for the ensuing year. The transfers close in New-York May 26.

We are requested to call attention to proposals for $1,045,500 stocks of the City of New-York, bids for which will be opened by the Controller on Thursday next, 8th inst. The stock will bear interest at 7 ₩ cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and the principal will be redeemed at the periods stated in the advertisement.

The week's exports of Domestic Produce have been to the very liberal currency value of $7,518,079.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, May 5, 1873.

☞ The present high price of Government Securities is increasing the demand for first-class Railroad Bonds; and it is reasonable to suppose the present difference of from TWENTY to THIRTY per cent. cannot be obtained for any great length of time.

We are recommending the following for Exchanges or for new investments—all of them payable in gold, principal and interest:

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENTS at 88 and accrued interest, interest payable May and November; these bonds are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000. The road, 420 miles in length, is now completed, and the business offering is very large, and increasing daily.

The WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENTS at the market price, which is to-day 95, flat. These bonds are of $1,000 each; interest payable January and July. This road having been consolidated with the great CENTRAL PACIFIC, and payment of its bonds, principal and interest, assumed by them, we see no good reason why they should not soon approximate in price to Central Pacifics—now 103.

Also, the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SEVEN PER CENTS, interest payable January and July, secured by a First Mortgage on the Extension to deep water on Chesapeake Bay, on the proposed Kanawha River Branch, and on the Great Bridge to be built over the Ohio River at Huntington, and a Second Mortgage on the Main Line, with all its equipments, depots, &c.

Only $3,000,000 of these Bonds will be offered for sale at present. Price 90 and accrued interest.

We consider them amply secured, and a very desirable investment. The proceeds will be used in adding largely to the present equipment, and in extending to deep water on the Chesapeake Bay, where the largest steamers in the world can load and unload alongside the cars.

We continue to deal in Government and Central Pacific Bonds, receive deposits on which we allow interest, make collections, execute orders at the Stock Exchange for cash, and conduct a general banking business.

We have just published a pamphlet giving a full description of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and its advantages, and particular information concerning the agricultural, mineral and mechanical resources; the remarkable coal and iron deposits; and the opportunities for settlement, investment, and the employment of capital and labor in various industries along its route, copies of which may be had, free of charge, upon application in person to

FISK & HATCH.

☞ WE RECOMMEND as a perfectly safe and at the same time a very profitable investment, the FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS of the Vermont Division of the PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD.

The road is being built for less than original estimates.

It is the shortest line from the lakes to the Atlantic.

More than half the line is in successful operation and balance nearly ready for rails.

Bonds limited to $20,000 per mile, and issued in denominations of $1,000, $500, and $100, both registered and coupon, interest six per cent., May 1 and Nov. 1, principal and interest payable in United States gold coin, free of Government tax.

For sale or exchange for other marketable securities by the

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., St. Johnsbury, Vt.

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 311 Broadway, New-York.

FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Milk-st., Boston.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

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☞ $30,000 GOLD BONDS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT., interest January and July in New-York, convertible into preferred stock, due in 1902, for sale AT AUCTION WEDNESDAY, May 7, at the Exchange Sales-room, at 12½ o'clock, by A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.

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NIXON'S APPEAL.

A Stay of Proceedings Denied—A Compliment to Judge Brady.

In Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, Judge Barrett rendered a decision denying the application for a stay of proceedings made on behalf of Michael Nixon, pending argument on the appeal at General Term. The reasons for the Judge's decision are given in his opinion as follows:

It is impossible to look into the record and bill of exceptions in this case without being struck with the scrupulous regard to the prisoner's rights everywhere evinced. In my judgment no accused ever had a fairer trial, and the only doubt in my mind is, whether the rulings were not more favorable to the prisoner than was his right. There was but one exception to the charge, viz., to the proposition that "the design may be formed upon the instant of doing the deed of death." To this the learned Judge added the following words: "It is not necessary that the accused should brood over the act. It does not require any other deliberation than that which exists at the moment the deed is done by which the death is accomplished." This was in accordance with the entire current of authority, and the express decisions of the Court of Appeals. (The People vs. Clark, 3 Seld., 396.)

The prisoner's counsel presented to the Court some twenty-five requests to charge, twenty-three of which were charged *in totidem verbis*, while two were modified. One of these modifications is not now argued, and the correctness of the other is entirely free from doubt. The request was in these words: "The prisoner is entitled to the benefit of any reasonable doubt which the jury may entertain, not only upon the case generally, but upon each and every specific fact necessary for them to find before reaching a verdict in the case; and if they entertain any such doubt in respect to any matter necessary to sustain a verdict for either of the higher offences, it is their duty to convict of the least; and if they entertain any such doubt upon the whole case, it is their duty to acquit." This the learned Judge very properly declined to charge as an entirety, while he did charge that if the jury had any reasonable doubt upon the whole evidence in the case as to the guilt of the prisoner, they should give him the benefit of that doubt and acquit him. There were "specific facts" in the case "necessary for the jury to find before reaching a verdict," about which there was no reasonable or any doubt, *e. g.*, the shooting of the deceased by the prisoner. That being proved, and admitted by the prisoner, it became the duty of the Court to instruct the jury that it was a fact about which they could have no doubt. The request was defective in other particulars as well. At all events, it is perfectly clear that it was too broad, and that the prisoner had the full benefit of the law upon the subject of doubt.

It is also claimed that the testimony of Von Buskirk with respect to the finding of the pistol was illegally admitted. I find, however, that this testimony was given without objection or exception, and the subsequent motion to strike it out was properly denied. Besides, the prisoner could not possibly have been prejudiced in view of the fact that he himself admitted having shot the deceased.

Finally, the colloquy between the Court, the Clerk, and the prisoner's counsel with respect to the discharge of a former jury panel brings up no question for review. If it did, there can be no doubt of the correctness of the ruling or of the power of the Court to discharge a jury under such circumstances.

These are the only points upon which a stay of proceedings is claimed. In my judgment there is no reasonable or any doubt of the correctness of every ruling sought to be reversed, and the application for the stay of proceedings must therefore be denied.

It was announced by Mr. William F. Howe, Nixon's counsel, after he had learned of Judge Barrett's decision, that he would renew the application as often as denied, before every Judge accessible, between now and the day fixed for [illegible]

BLEAKLEY'S TRIAL.

Five Physicians Examined as to His Sanity.

The trial of Bleakley was continued yesterday. Upon the opening of the case, District-Attorney Phelps stated that the papers and the photograph found in the prisoner's possession, which he had objected to having admitted in evidence on Monday, he would now consent to receive, having had them identified.

The defense then called Dr. William B. Nettall, a native of St. Petersburg, Russia. He had served in the Russian armies as a physician during the Crimean war, and had made insanity a study, and was the author of a number of works upon the subject.

Mr. Hall then read a long hypothetical question, covering seven pages of print. It recited that the prisoner's father died suddenly in an asylum for the insane in Ireland; that his sister died by her own hand; that he has suffered for years from hernia, has a scar on the top of his scalp, and has been bruised in the head by a fall; that he has lost two fingers, has a scar on his neck from an incised wound, and is described by his friends and neighbors as naturally of an irritable and excitable disposition; that the defendant was an exceedingly proud man; that he was for many years tenderly attached to his sister in Ireland, who committed suicide there, and to her children; that for several years he advanced them moneys; that he constantly wrote them letters; that he regarded himself in the place of a father to two nieces who were children of his sister; and the disgraceful life of the girl he killed preyed on his mind. It alleged that he became moody and incoherent in his talk in consequence of his niece's conduct, and recited the incidents of the murder. Counsel asked the witness if, in his opinion, from the circumstances mentioned in the question, the prisoner was insane. The witness answered that, on the presentment made to him, he should think the prisoner insane when the crime was committed. A portion of this question was objected to by the District-Attorney.

In the long and rigid cross-examination by Mr. Phelps, the witness was asked whether he should suppose the prisoner to be insane when he had a razor in his hand and made an apparent attempt to commit suicide, but only wounded himself a little, although he had every opportunity to finish the deed. The witness could not say, but should think he might be. He returned the same answer when Mr. Phelps described the prisoner's second pretended attempt, and asked his opinion as to Bleakley's insanity. There was a distinction to be drawn, he said, between the desire and the ability to commit suicide on the part of the insane.

Dr. Frank Nichols was next called and examined by Mr. Hall. He deposed to having visited the prisoner at the Tombs, about three weeks ago. He formed the impression, from the prisoner's conversation, that he was particularly sensitive to what he deemed a disgrace upon his family. He had heard the hypothetical question read, and coupling the circumstances recited in it with the result of his examination of the prisoner, he should deem him to be of unsound mind. On cross-examination by Mr. Phelps, the witness admitted that no medical man, nor any one else, could form a positive opinion as to the sanity or otherwise of a man at a certain time, unless he were present at the time. The witness was compelled to admit, under cross-examination, that he couldn't point out a single act of the prisoner which might not have been done by a perfectly sane man. Insanity, without delusion, he defined to be a condition of the mind which judged of things in an insane way, not wrongly as to things personal or apparent. Much time was spent in endeavoring to procure from this witness an intelligible definition of insanity without delusion. The question was repeated by Mr. Phelps again and again, but without obtaining any clearer reply than that it would be a delusion for a man to imagine that he had a brass head, but it would not be a delusion for a rich man to imagine that he ought to be in the poor-house. A man might have an insane idea which was not a delusion, the witness declared; but when asked by Mr. Phelps to point out any insane idea entertained by the prisoner which was not a delusion, the witness strayed into generalities.

At this point general attention was directed to the prisoner, who was embracing a man who had just come into court. Bleakley bewailing his condition, and both were weeping. The stranger was ascertained to be a ship-carpenter named Randolph Thomas, who had known and worked with the prisoner in California.

Dr. Nealis, of the Tombs, testified that he had been a physician there for six years, and that he had been called on twice to visit the prisoner, upon the two occasions of his cutting himself in the arm. The first time the wound was an insignificant scratch on the arm with a razor, and the second time it was a reopening of the wound with a pen-knife. On cross-examination, Dr. Nealis said that he had seen nothing to lead him to believe the prisoner to be insane.

Dr. James C. Hallock, Jr., of the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum, at Ward's Island, testified that he should think the prisoner insane, from the hypothetical question. [illegible] to. He was cross-examined at length, and among other remarkable [illegible] every man [illegible] ing on insanity. The prisoner several times interrupted the proceedings by talking, [illegible] &c. At one time, when feigned insanity was spoken of, he exclaimed, "It's a —— lie; I never feigned insanity; I killed her and I'd do it again."

Dr. Ralph L. Parsons testified that the prisoner might have been insane, judging from the circumstances recited in the hypothetical question.

The Court then adjourned until this morning.

Ingersoll and Miller—The Ring Suits Brought by the Board of Supervisors.

In Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, the suits brought by the Board of Supervisors against Ingersoll and Miller, two of the members of the corrupt municipal Ring, were reached on the calendar before Judge Van Brunt. These suits are brought to recover the same amounts of stolen money for which similar suits were brought against the same parties in the name of the people, and some before the Court now on demurrers similar to those interposed in the latter suits by defendants, the question raised in both being the right to prosecute as between the Board of Supervisors and the people of the State. The respective counsel being present, it was agreed to submit both cases without argument, and with an implied understanding that the Judge would withhold his decision until after the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of the People against Ingersoll, in which the same question is involved.

Mr. Peckham, who appeared as one of the counsel on behalf of the Board of Supervisors, said, so far as their side of the case was concerned, he supposed if the Court of Appeals decided to sustain the decision of the General Term affirming the decision of Judge Hardin in Ingersoll's case, that would necessarily control the decision of this Court in the present cases. To this view Mr. Root, speaking on behalf of counsel for defendants, preferred not to commit himself, and the discussion was concluded by Judge Van Brunt taking the pleadings and points of counsel, and reserving his decision.

The Compulsory Pilotage Law.

The Captains' and Vessel Owners' Association met yesterday afternoon at their rooms in the Merchants' Exchange, in Pine-street. No business of importance was transacted, except the passing of resolutions against the Compulsory Half-pilotage law. The Secretary of the association has been in Albany for some time endeavoring to have the law repealed, but his efforts were futile, although the matter was made the subject of a special message to Gov. Dix. As the law now stands, all vessels of over 100 tons coming through Hell Gate are obliged to pay half pilotage, if they do not require the services of a pilot. There was considerable discussion regarding the law and its effect at the meeting yesterday, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Vessel Owners' and Captains' Association have made all honorable efforts to have the compulsory pilotage through Hell Gate repealed by the present Legislature; and

Whereas, All said efforts have been futile, notwithstanding a large number of the merchants of New-York have expressed their desire that said law should be repealed, among which were [illegible] P. Buck & Co., [illegible] Miller & Houghton [illegible]

Resolved, That the matter be referred to the Law Committee, with directions to consult with the Law Committee of the Philadelphia Vessel Owners' and Captains' Association, and to recommend such joint action on the part of our associations as shall be necessary to test the validity of said law in the higher courts.

The meeting then adjourned.

Stokes' Appeal for a New Trial—The Decision Expected To-Day.

Owing to an erroneous statement in some of the morning papers of yesterday, that the Supreme Court, General Term, would render a decision yesterday, on the appeal taken in the case of Edward S. Stokes, a large number of persons made inquiry of the Clerk during the day as to what the decision was. The fact was, however, that the General Term, after hearing the ordinary "non-enumerated" motions on Monday, adjourned over until to-day, without making any announcement, or giving even an intimation, when a decision would be rendered, or what would be its nature. There are not a few of the many inclined to speculate on what the decision will be, who express the belief that while Judge Davis will hold to his former opinion, a majority of the Court—Judges Brady and Fancher—will hold the other way, and even the latter, it is said, will hold the points raised to be of sufficient gravity to claim a decision by the Court of Appeals. Whatever be the decision, it is very probable it will be [illegible]

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WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
EGYPT, Grogan.......Saturday, May 10, at 7 P. M.
CANADA, Webster.......Saturday, May 17, at 9 A. M.
SPAIN, Grace.......Saturday, May 24, at 2 P. M.
FRANCE, Thomson.......Wed'day, May 28, at 3 P. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, Sumner.......Thursday, May 8, at 2 P. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.......$60, $80, $100, currency.
Returns.......$100 and $130, currency.
Steerage.......$30, currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London,

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

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UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
OCEANIC.......SATURDAY, May 10, at 3½ P. M.
ADRIATIC.......SATURDAY, May 24, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC.......SATURDAY, May 31, at 8:30 A. M.
CELTIC.......SATURDAY, June 7, at 2 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. FROM NEW-YORK.

*Scotia, Wed'day, May 7	Abyssinia, Sat'day, May 10
Algeria, Wed'day, May 14	Batavia, Sat'day, May 17
*Russia, Wed'day, May 21	Calabria, Sat'day, May 24
*Java, Wednesday, May 28	Parthia, Saturday, May 31
*Cuba, Wed'day, June 4	Samaria, Sat'day, June 7

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage.......$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP SCOTIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 1½ P. M. on WEDNESDAY, May 7, 1873.
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ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Ismailia.......Wed. May 7	Europa.......Sat. May 24
Victoria.......Sat. May 10	Trinacria.......Wed. May 28
Castalia.......Sat. May 17	California.......Sat. May 31
Anglia.......Wed. May 21	Olympia.......Wed. June 4
Assyria.......Wed. May 28	India.......Sat. June 7

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins.......	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations.	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

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ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
WASHINGTON.......Roussan.......Saturday, May 17
VILLE DE PARIS.......[illegible].......Saturday, May 31
VILLE DU HAVRE.......Surmont.......Saturday, June 14
PEREIRE.......Daure.......Saturday, June 28

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin.......$125 | Second cabin.......$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
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American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
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INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE.......Thursday, May 8, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, May 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.......Thursday, May 15, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.......Saturday, May 17, 10 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.......Thursday, May 22, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.......Saturday, May 24, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

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F. C. BROWN, No. 86 South Market-st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

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NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.

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[illegible].......Wednesday, June 4
[illegible].......Wednesday, June 18
GREAT WESTERN.......Wednesday, July 2
New steamer now building.

Cabin passage, $70 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.

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WYOMING, Capt. Price, Sr.......May 21, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Morgan.......May 28, at 7 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Freeman.......June 4, at 12 M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Price, Jr.......June 11, at 6 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

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Supplementary mail on Pier 2½ P. M. day of sailing.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
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Passengers ticketed by any line of steamers to all parts of
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Cook's EXCURSIONIST for May, now ready, gives full particulars as to the cost and expense of over 4,000 different tours. Price ten cents, by mail, prepaid.

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Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.......$75 and $80 currency.
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May 10.—Steamer COLON, Capt. S. P. Griffin, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, Capt. Cavarly, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 30th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer COLORADO will leave San Francisco May 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
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SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Cabins, $80 and $70, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
ALL ON SALOON DECK.

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GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIP
MAGNOLIA, Capt. Palmer, THURSDAY, May 8, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
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HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, SATURDAY, May 10, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, May 10, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

ZODIAC, Capt. Chapin, TUESDAY, May 13, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
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Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.
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FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.,
From Pier No. 29 North River.
GEORGIA, Capt. Crowell, Wednesday, May 7.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. Woodhull, Saturday, May 10.

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Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
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Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South or South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
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MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
LAGOS, Captain Phenix, 10th inst.; MANDINGO, Captain Spence, 24th inst.
For Turk's Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla,
CLARIBEL, Captain Hayley, 8th inst.
For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Tinklepaugh.......May 23
ONTARIO, Capt. Slocum.......June 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. Weir.......July 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only.).......May 8
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only.).......May 15
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico.).......May 22
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only.).......May 29
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 9½ Duane-st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.
The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. Simmons. | Capt. B. M. Simmons.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-st., for Red Bank and intermediate landings:

Leave New-York	Leave Red Bank
Wednesday, 30th...2:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 29th...5:00 A. M.
Friday, 2d...3:30 A. M.	Thursday, 1st...6:00 A. M.
Saturday, 3d...11:00 A. M.	Friday, 2d...11:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 6th...11:00 A. M.	Monday, 5th...11:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 7th...11:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 6th...2:00 P. M.
Thursday, 8th...12:00 M.	Wednesday, 7th...3:30 P. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily foot of Market-st. at 2:45, and 23d-st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves daily from Pier No. 37 East River, at 2:30, and foot of 23d-st. at 2:45 P. M. Leaves Stamford at 7 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 noon and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with trains.

STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD BOATS.
NAVIGATION RESUMED
To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and RIVER LANDINGS direct.

One of the steamers of this line consisting of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE, leaves Pier No. 24, Peck-slip, DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

Freight taken for all points in the Valley, Connecticut, Western, and Fishkill Railroads, and forwarded promptly.

All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers without a written order from
WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:45 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1:05 P. M., daily; 10:16 A. M. and 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M. Sunday, 6:30 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:50, 10:16, 11:05, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 6:34, 8:53 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:50, 11:05 A. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Allentown Line to the West.—Passenger and Freight Depot in New-York, foot of Liberty-st.—Winter Arrangement—Commencing Dec. 16, 1872, leave New-York as follows:
6 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.
7 A. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Williamsport; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West; connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverley, &c.
10:15 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.
12 M.—Way-train for Somerville.
12:50 P. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.
3:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—For Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and Chicago.
6 and 6:45 P. M.—For Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.
9 and 11 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 6, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M., 12 M., 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:15, 3:30, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Stations in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express, via Springfield at 8:05 A. M., 3:00, and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 12:20 and 9:07 P. M., all stopping at Stamford, South Norwalk and Bridgeport.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.), 11:35 A. M.; 12:20 (Ex.), 3:05, (Ex.), 3:52, 4:35, 5:20, 8:00 (Ex.), 9:07 (Ex.) P. M. Additional to Bridgeport at 9:05 A. M., to South Norwalk at 6:25 P. M., and to Stamford at 10:05 A. M., 2:20, 4:50, 6, and 7:20 P. M. The 8:03 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 8:07 P. M. Express at Mt. Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:00 P. M. via Springfield and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on Day Express and Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.
JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8.00 A. M.—Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M.—Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M.—Northern and Western Express.
3.30 P. M.—Special Express for Albany and Troy.
4.00 P. M.—Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M.—Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M.—Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P. M.—Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)
8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.
10:20 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.
3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains. (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.
5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.
6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.
All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York and at Mineola with Hempstead.

RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

This route to Newport via Wickford will be open to travel on THURSDAY, May 1. Passengers can take the 8:05 A. M. express-train, via New-Haven Road, (Grand Central Depot,) and arrive at Newport at 4 P. M.
THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.
NEWPORT, R. I., April 22, 1873.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.
SALOON STEAMER WYOMING.
Barges, SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, REPUBLIC, and J. R. BALDWIN.
Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Englewood, and other Groves to let.
Also, Tug-boats, such as desired.
Office 383 West-st., opposite Christopher-st. Ferry.
H. B. CROSSETT.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS steam-boats JESSE HOYT and NORWALK, Dudley's Grove, Iona Island, Alderney Park, Myers' Grove, Raritan Beach, and Spring Hill Groves. Barges SANDS, HASKETT, MYERS, MORTON, ANNA, and others, with steam-boats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., up-stairs.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

NOTICE TO SPECIAL-TAX PAYERS.

The law of Dec. 24, 1872, requires every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment, which renders him liable to a

SPECIAL TAX,

to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business,

A STAMP

denoting the payment of said special tax before commencing business.

The taxes embraced within the provisions of law above quoted, are the following, viz.:

Rectifiers.......	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor.......	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor.......	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale.......	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail.......	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco.......	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco.......	500 00
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco.......	5 00
Manufacturers of stills.......	50 00
And for each still or worm manufactured.......	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco.......	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars.......	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class, (more than two horses).......	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class, (two horses).......	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class, (one horse).......	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class, (on foot or public conveyance).......	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels.......	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more.......	100 00

Any person who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Special-tax payers throughout the United States are reminded that they must make application to the Collector (or Deputy Collector) of their respective districts, and procure the proper stamp for the special-tax year, commencing May 1, 1873, without waiting for further notice.
MUNSON H. TREADWELL,
Collector Internal Revenue,
Second District New-York.
No. 395 Canal-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY-YARDS, UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29, 1873.

Sealed proposals to furnish timber and other materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M. of the 27th of May next, at which time the bids will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for timber, &c., for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from ordinary business letters.

To prevent confusion, and facilitate the opening of the bids, parties bidding for supplies at several yards will inclose their bids in separate envelopes, each indorsed with the name of the yard for which the bid is made.

Printed schedules for such classes as parties deal in and intend to bid for, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, with printed forms of offer, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the commandants of the respective navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The commandant of each navy-yard, and the purchasing paymaster for each station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, but the Department reserves the right to reduce the whole class, should the interest of the Government require it, before the execution of the contract. All applications for information, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the commandants of the respective yards.

Bids or offers will be received only from parties who are bona fide dealers in, or manufacturers of, the articles they offer to furnish. The guarantors must be certified by the collector of internal revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Under the provisions of the second section of the act approved March 3, 1863, the offer of any person who, as principal or surety, has not filled his contract for 1872-73 will not be received.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department.

As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Pay-master of the station designated in the contract, or, if none is specified, by the Paymaster of the station nearest the yard where the goods are delivered, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3, White Oak Curved Timber; No. 4, White Oak Plank—Oregon Pine Deck Plank at Mare Island yard; No. 7, Yellow Pine Logs—Oregon Pine Logs at Mare Island yard; No. 8, Yellow Pine Beams—Oregon Pine Beams at Mare Island yard; No. 9, Yellow Pine Mast Timber; No. 11, White Pine Logs; No. 12, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 13, White Pine Plank, Boards—Sugar Pine Plank and Boards at Mare Island yard; No. 15, White Ash, Elm, Beech—White Ash and Redwood at Mare Island yard; No. 16, White Ash Oars; No. 18, Black Walnut, Mahogany, Maple, Cherry; No. 19, Locust Timber; No. 20, Locust Treenails; No. 23, Black Spruce; No. 24, White Oak Staves and Heading; No. 25, Lignumvitæ; No. 32, Wrought Iron, round and square; No. 33, Wrought Iron, flat; No. 34, Iron, plate; No. 35, Steel; No. 37, Iron Spikes; No. 38, Iron Wrought Nails; No. 39, Iron Cut Nails; No. 42, Lead, pipe, sheet; No. 43, Zinc; No. 44, Tin; No. 45, Solder; No. 48, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, of brass and iron; No. 49, Screws, of brass and iron; No. 50, Files; No. 51, Augers; No. 52, Tools for ship stores; No. 53, Tools for use in yard and shops; No. 54, Hardware; No. 55, White Lead; No. 57, Zinc Paints; No. 58, Colored Paints, Dryers; No. 59, Linseed-oil; No. 60, Varnish, Spirits Turpentine; No. 62, Sperm and Lard-oil; No. 64, Tallow, Soap; No. 65, Fish-oil; No. 68, Glass; No. 69, Brushes; No. 70, Dry Goods for upholstering; No. 71, Stationery; No. 72, Crucibles; No. 73, Ship Chandlery; No. 74, Acids; No. 75, Resin, Pitch, Crude Turpentine; No. 77, Belting, Packing; No. 78, Leather, Pump Rigging, Lacing; No. 80, Junk; No. 81, Bellows; No. 85, Anthracite Coal; No. 86, Semi-bituminous Coal; No. 87, Bituminous Coal; No. 88, Charcoal; No. 89, Wood.

The following are the classes, by the numbers, required at the respective navy-yards:

KITTERY.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7, 9, 11, 12, 15, 16, 18, 22, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 87, 88.

CHARLESTOWN.

Nos. 1, 7, 16, 20, 22, 23, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 85, 87, 88.

BROOKLYN.

Nos. 1, 7, 13, 15, 16, 18, 23, 24, 32, 33, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 66, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 78, 80, 85, 86, 88.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 1, 3, 4, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 23, 24, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 78, 85, 86, 87, 88.

WASHINGTON.

Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7, 12, 13, 15, 18, 22, 23, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 58, 59, 60, 63, 65, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 78, 85, 87, 88.

NORFOLK.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 85, 86, 87, 88.

MARE ISLAND.

Nos. 4, 7, 8, 13, 15, 16, 18, 24, 32, 33, 34, 37, 38, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 77, 78, 87, 88.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FIRST QUARTERMASTER'S DISTRICT, D. E.,
CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office until THURSDAY, June 5, 1873, at noon, for supplying this Department with the following-named quantities of Forage and Straw, more or less, viz.:

Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor.
503 bushels Oats, 27 bushels Corn, 19 tons Hay, and 50 tons Straw.

Fort Wood, New-York Harbor.
137 bushels Oats, 3 tons Hay, and 5 tons Straw.

Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor.
15,000 pounds Bran, 268 bushels Corn, 10,320 bushels Oats, 186 tons Hay, and 40 tons Straw.

Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor.
1,027 bushels Oats, 20 tons Hay, and 15 tons Straw.

Willet's Point, New-York Harbor.
2,562 bushels Oats, 274 bushels Corn, 55 tons Hay, and 34 tons Straw.

David's Island, New-York Harbor.
821 bushels Oats, 15 tons Hay, and 15 tons Straw.

Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.
491 bushels Corn, 9,069 bushels Oats, 245 tons Hay, and 54 tons Straw.

Fort Trumbull, New-London, Conn.
1,095 bushels Oats, 20 tons Hay, and 15 tons Straw.

Plattsburg Barracks, Plattsburg, N. Y.
702 bushels Oats, 14 tons Hay, 4 tons Straw.

The Corn and Oats must be entirely free from dust and other impurities, and put up in good, substantial sacks, securely sewed to prevent wastage; and the Hay and Straw in bales, free from surplus wood or other foreign matter.

Deliveries must be made on the wharves of the respective posts, at such times and in such quantities as may be required by the Quartermaster's Department, and payment will be made according to the weights, as certified to by the Post Quartermasters at the places of delivery.

Bidders must state separately the prices at which they will deliver the Corn, Oats, Hay, Oat Straw, Rye Straw, and Bran, herein called for, at each of the places. The prices of the Corn, Oats, and Bran must include the necessary sacks.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case the bid shall be accepted, and a contract entered into, they will become sureties in a sum equal to one-fourth of the amount of the contract, for the faithful performance of the same.

No bid will be entertained that is not made in accordance with this advertisement, and bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening of the bids.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids regarded as disadvantageous to the Department, or to accept such portion of any bid, not less than for one post, that may be deemed of advantage to the public interest.

Bids may be made, and will be entertained, for delivering Forage and Straw herein called for at any one or more of the posts.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Forage and Straw," and addressed to the "Chief Quartermaster, First Quartermaster's District, D. E.," of whom any further information may be obtained, if desired.
R. A. BATCHELDER,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
NO. 120 PEARL-ST.,
BUFFALO, N. Y., April 26, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 noon, MONDAY, June 2, 1873, for furnishing materials and labor for the improvement of the following rivers and harbors, viz.:
DUNKIRK HARBOR, N. Y.—Appropriation, $40,000. Break-water extension, dredging sand and gravel, drilling, blasting and removing rock.
ASHTABULA, Ohio.—$16,000. Dredging sand and gravel, and drilling, blasting and removing rock.
BLACK RIVER, Ohio.—$20,000. Pier extension and dredging sand.
VERMILLION, Ohio.—$12,000. Pier extension.
SANDUSKY, Ohio.—$25,000. Dredging sand and clay.
TOLEDO, Ohio.—$100,000. Dredging clay and sand.
MONROE, Mich.—$15,000. Repair to piers and canal revetment.

Separate bids must be submitted for each harbor. Bids from iron dealers for each and every item of iron material, for any or all of the harbors advertised will be entertained. Other bidders are required to bid on each and every item of all the other classes. The responsible bidder whose aggregate is the lowest may expect the award.

Detailed specifications, bills of material, instructions for bidders, and printed forms upon which all bids offered must be made, may be had upon application to this office.

Envelopes inclosing bids must be indorsed with the name of the harbor to which they refer.
F. HARWOOD,
Major Engineers U. S. A.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER,
THIRD DISTRICT,
TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., April 25, 1873.

TO QUARRYMEN AND BUILDERS.

Separate sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until noon of the 20th day of May, 1873, for all labor and material for the construction of the foundation, pier, dwelling-house, and enrockment of the light-house to be built on the south end of Hart Island, Long Island Sound, N. Y., in accordance with plans and specifications which, with form of bid, guarantee, contract, and all necessary information, will be furnished to bidders, by letter or otherwise, to this office.
J. C. WOODRUFF,
Colonel of Engineers U. S. A.—Engineer Third Light-house District.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FIRST QUARTERMASTER'S DISTRICT, D. E.,
CORNER OF GREENE AND HOUSTON STS.,
NEW-YORK CITY, April 28, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office until TUESDAY, June 3, 1873, at noon, for supplying this department with the following-named quantities of fuel, more or less, viz.:

Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor—367 tons egg, and 360 tons nut coal, and 50 cords hard wood.

Fort Wood, New-York Harbor—245 tons egg and 32 tons stove coal, and 31 cords hard wood.

Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor—855 tons egg, 421 tons stove, and 22 tons nut coal; 5,000 pounds bituminous coal, 209 cords hard and 20 cords soft wood.

Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor—461 tons stove and 116 tons nut coal; 60 cords hard and 25 cords soft wood.

David's Island, New-York Harbor—336 tons egg coal.

Willett's Point, New-York Harbor—480 tons egg, 247 tons stove, and 71 tons nut coal, and 1,000 pounds bituminous coal.

Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.—315 tons egg, 300 tons stove, and 120 tons nut coal, 35 cords hard, and 80 cords soft wood.

Fort Trumbull, New-London, Conn.—124 tons egg, 80 tons stove, and 132 tons nut coal; 183 cords hard, and 36 cords soft wood.

Plattsburg Barracks, Plattsburg, N. Y.—138 tons egg coal.

The coal to be of the best quality, and the wood sound, dry and merchantable, and free from crooked limbs.

The wood must be delivered on the wharves, and the coal in the yards, or places provided for its reception, at the respective posts, and the trimming done by the contractor.

Deliveries must be made at such times and in such quantities as may be required by the Quartermaster's Department.

Payments will be made in New-York City according to the weight and measurement certified to by the Quartermaster at the places of delivery.

The coal must be bid for in tons of 2,240 pounds, and wood in cords of 128 cubic feet.

No bid will be entertained from any party who has heretofore withdrawn or failed to fulfill his contract.

Blank forms of proposals may be procured at this office.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case the bid is accepted, and a contract entered into, they will become sureties, in a sum equal to one-fourth of the amount of the contract, for the faithful execution of the same, and their responsibility must be certified by a United States District Attorney or Judge.

No bid will be entertained that is not in accordance with this advertisement, and bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening of the bids.

Bids may be made, and will be entertained, for the wood or coal separately for one or more of the posts.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids regarded as disadvantageous to the department, or to accept such portion of any bid, not less than for one post, that may be deemed of advantage to the public interest. Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for coal or wood," and addressed to the "Chief Quartermaster First Quartermaster's District," to whom application should be made for further information if desired.
R. N. BATCHELDER,
Major and Quartermaster United States Army,
Chief Quartermaster.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.
DREDGE AND DUMP SCOWS.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 M. on Thursday, May 29, 1873, for the construction of a light-draught steam dredge-boat and two light-draught dump scows, for service on the Ohio River.

Proposals will also be received for second-hand dipper dredges and scows.

Specifications and printed forms of proposals will be furnished on application. The usual rights are reserved and conditions imposed.
WM. E. MERRILL, Major Engineers.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, No. 4 PUBLIC LANDING, CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 15, 1873.

OFFICE A. C. S., FORT WOOD, N. Y. HARBOR,
May 5, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 M. June 13, 1873, for furnishing the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department at this station for six months, commencing July 1, 1873.

Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payment, &c., can be obtained by application to
ALBERT F. PIKE,
First Lieutenant, Third Artillery, A. C. S.

DIVIDENDS.

SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of Eight per Cent. on the paid-up capital, payable May 15. The books will be closed on the 12th, and reopened May 16.
J. L. BROWNELL, Secretary.
MAY 5, 1873.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. (4) was this day declared payable on the 10th inst. free from tax.

Transfer-books will be closed until the 11th inst.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, May 1, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER cent. (4) free of taxes has been declared payable on and after 8th inst.; transfer-books closed until that day.
G. W. DUER, President.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1873.

THE NEW-YORK STATE LOAN AND Trust Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after May 12.
F. N. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from first of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday evening from 5 to 7.
ASSETS, TEN MILLIONS NINE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Bank-books in English, French and German.
NAPOLEON J. HAINES, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
THEO. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY IN THE SAVINGS bank chartered by the United States. Send for circular. No. 185 Bleecker-st. ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.
SAM'L L. HARRIS, Manager.

FINANCIAL.

$2,500,000

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Jacksonville, North-western and South-eastern Railway, of Illinois.

Interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, paid Jan. 1 and July 1, at New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder. Bonds will be registered if desired.

This road is now completed from Jacksonville to a junction with the Chicago and Alton Railroad, at Virden, a distance of over thirty miles. The road, so far as completed, is thoroughly equipped, entirely paid for, in full operation, and it is upon completed road only that bonds are now offered at 90 and accrued interest in currency. The road will be 125 miles in length, and is bonded at $20,000 per mile, making total issue $2,500,000. This road traverses the garden of the State, crosses all the most important roads, controls the enormous coal mines at Virden, and its bonds are most highly esteemed by those whose investigation has been most searching. We have personally examined every detail of this company, and have gone repeatedly over the entire line. We are consequently enabled to recommend these bonds as an absolutely perfect security.

Pamphlets and further particulars may be had by applying to

GIBSON, CASANOVA & CO., Bankers,
No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

Robert Winthrop & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
(Will remove on May 1 to No. 31 NASSAU-ST.)

Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT upon London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the continent.

Buy and sell Exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 3, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May instant, at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer-books of the Company will be closed after the 14th instant until the 2d day of June next.

A subsequent closing for the new stock subscriptions will be duly announced.
L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of a President and Board of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 52 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 2d day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer-books will be closed from May 21 until June 2.
J. RICHARDS, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders for the election of Directors of this Institution will be held at the banking-house, [illegible] on TUESDAY, May 13 next. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.

By order of the Board,
C. A. WATERBURY, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000

TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S

7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.

Issued for the Purchase of Steel Rails.

Principal Due 1893. Interest Coupons Payable 1st February and 1st August, in City of New-York.

The Directors of this Trunk Line, between Toledo and St. Louis, comprising with its branches over 600 miles of completed road, have decided, in order to accommodate the great increase of traffic, to relay the ENTIRE LINE WITH STEEL RAILS, and for that purpose have issued $5,000,000 of 7 per cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds.

The steady increase of business over this line will be rapidly and greatly augmented by its connection with the Canada Southern Railroad, (which will be open for traffic the 1st of next June,) rendering the substitution of steel rails a necessity.

The net earnings for the years 1871 and 1872, after paying the interest on the Mortgage debt of the company, were largely in excess of the amount necessary to pay the interest on this Mortgage.

The road has no floating debt. All the proceeds of these Bonds go to the permanent improvement of the property, experience having proved that by substituting steel for iron rails on roads doing so heavy a traffic the "saving" alone, without any allowance for increase of business, is sufficient to pay off at least four times the amount of this Mortgage before maturity. The advantage of employing steel rails is so great that all our Trunk Lines are adopting them to the exclusion of iron ones.

As the Bonds will only be issued as fast as the rails can be laid, we now offer for sale but $1,000,000, AT NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

The large earnings of this Road, with its future prospects, make this Bond, in our opinion, an undoubted security.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.

Perkins, Livingston & Post,
NO. 31 NEW-ST.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

FOR SALE.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners of the city of East Saginaw, Michigan, until the 15th day of May, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in East Saginaw, Michigan, eight per cent. semi-annual water-works bonds, or for any part thereof.

The Board hereby expressly reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of Board of Water Commissioners.
W. F. BURT, Treasurer.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

PROPOSALS FOR STOCKS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office, until Thursday, 8th day of May, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million and forty-five thousand five hundred dollars of stocks of the City of New-York, to wit:

ADDITIONAL NEW CROTON AQUEDUCT STOCK.
Authorized by chapter 230, Laws of 1870, payable Aug. 1, 1900.......$150,000 00
CROTON WATER MAIN STOCK.
Authorized by chapter 583, Laws of 1873, payable Nov. 1, 1900.......75,500 00
CITY PARKS IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.
Authorized by chapter 739, Laws of 1872, payable in thirty years.......70,000 00
ADDITIONAL CROTON WATER STOCK.
Authorized by chapter 58, amended by chapter 328, Laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1891. 150,000 00
CITY IMPROVEMENT STOCK.
Authorized by chapter 380, Laws of 1868, payable Nov. 1, 1882.......600,000 00

Said Stocks will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year.

The proposals will state the amount of Stocks required and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Controller the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premiums thereon, when they will be entitled to receive certificates of equal amounts, of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposal should be sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved, on the part of the Controller, to reject any or all of the bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Corporation require it.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 29, 1873.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the stockholders that they will have the privilege of subscribing at par to the stock of this Company in the proportion of thirty-three and one-third (33⅓) per cent. of the number of shares registered in their names April 1, 1873.

Those entitled to a fraction of a share can subscribe for a full share.

All subscriptions must be made between May 1 and 24, 1873, and no subscription will be received after the latter date.

The following are the dates of payment: First installment of fifty per cent. between May 1 and 24, 1873, and the remainder (fifty per cent.) to be called for on sixty days' notice, in installments not exceeding twenty-five per cent. at any one time.

The privilege of taking new stock may be sold by any shareholder. Blank allotments can be had at this office. The new stock can be paid for in full at time of subscription, if desired.
EDMUND SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 27, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 5th day of April next, and will reopen on the morning of the 8th day of May next.
GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 5th of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, for registration on or before the 5th of May proximo.
JOHN F. TRACY, President.
C. R. MARVIN, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR JERSEY CITY WATER BONDS.—Proposals will be received until THURSDAY, May 8, 1873, for the whole or any part of $500,000 Jersey City Water Scrip Forty-year Bonds, coupon or registered. Said bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and are free from all taxation in the State of New-Jersey.

Address F. M. LOCKWOOD, Chairman Committee on Finance, No. 74 Broadway, New-York.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 187 Broadway, New-York, THURSDAY, May 15, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any business that may legally come before the meeting.
WM. A. HAYES, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1873.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 5, 1873.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for thirteen directors and three inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held at the office of the company, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of May, 1873. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
HENRY H. HALL, Secretary.

HOLDERS OF RAILROAD AND OTHER SECURITIES, State, County or City bonds, wishing to realize, can sell at once by addressing
WM. A. GUEST & CO.,
No. 17 Nassau-st.

For sale, Town and County bonds in the State of New-York.

PARTIES WHO HAVE BEEN DEALING in stocks and have been sold out by their brokers, or have had extra commissions [illegible], can recover damages. Address COUNSELOR, Box No. 154 Times Office.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL AND UNION SCRIP wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
Offer for Sale $300,000

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE
SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railway Line,
At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

At which price they yield over 8 per cent., and are strongly recommended as a

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

This railway is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Iowa, which is the most prosperous State in the North-west, being the only State in the Union FREE FROM DEBT. The population has doubled in the last ten years, and now numbers a million and a quarter, which places the State, in rank, as No. 11 in the Union, against No. 20 in 1860. Emigration is constantly seeking this state in preference to others, the freedom from taxation, the natural advantages of the soil, the liberal laws which allow aliens to acquire and hold real estate without naturalization, offering special inducements to those going West. The Minnesota Division, running from Burlington, Iowa, to Austin, Minnesota, a distance of 280 miles, was completed in February, 1872, and earned during that year an average of $63,000 per month, being a monthly increase of $25,000 on the earnings of 1871. The earnings for 1873 are estimated to exceed $1,500,000, or more than $125,000 per month. The Milwaukee Division, from Cedar Rapids to Postville, on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, a distance of 110 miles, passes through one of the richest sections of the State of Iowa, and furnishing an outlet to Milwaukee and the lakes.

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway bonds have been admitted to the New-York Stock Exchange, and are daily dealt in and quoted on the official lists, thus furnishing dealers an advantage enjoyed by few of the new issues of railway bonds.

The entire loan has been sold, except about $300,000, which we now offer, to close it out.

FOR

INVESTMENT.

It is universally conceded that carefully-selected FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS are not only SAFE, but are the MOST DESIRABLE SECURITIES for investment purposes. It is also an established fact that there are fewer instances of default in the Railroad loans than in any other of the great interests of the country.

These facts have been accepted as applying to the securities of Railroads generally, but they apply with greatly increased force in cases where the Roads have superior advantages in location, management and connections.

The Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Railway

possesses all the advantages here named, and has, in addition, a very large business already created and assured to it. The BONDS of this road now offered are GOLD, SEVEN PER CENT., CONVERTIBLE, are FULLY SECURED by a FIRST MORTGAGE on an extension of 217 miles, and are a liability of the entire line of 429 miles, of which four-fifths are completed.

The geographical position of the road is remarkably favorable. Commencing at Indianapolis its direction is west, and diverging at Champaign it has terminal points at Peoria on the Illinois River and at the Mississippi opposite Keokuk.

Net earnings of the division from Indianapolis to Pekin and Peoria are large, and have been for a considerable period greater than the amount required for interest on all bonds issued by the company. Regular trains are running on more than 100 miles of the extension, and total receipts of the road for this year must be very satisfactory to all holders of its securities.

The Earnings in 1872 were $1,[illegible],690 35, an increase of $395,000 over 1871. It is expected they will reach $2,000,000 during the present year.

These Bonds have an INTRINSIC VALUE exceeding the present low price of 90 and INTEREST, and holders will find a POSITIVE ADVANTAGE in an early increase in the value of their investment. Coupons January and July 1.

All NEGOTIABLE securities RECEIVED in exchange at best MARKET RATES.

Pamphlets, maps, and circulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROS.,
Bankers, 14 Nassau-st.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., issue Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Union Bank of London, available in all parts of the world.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company for the election of managers will be held at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 13th May next.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon, until 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 30 until the morning of May 14.

By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

ELECTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 21 Water-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 2d day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for eleven Directors of said Company for the then ensuing year, and for two inspectors of election for 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from May 23 to June 3, 1873.—Dated May 2, 1873.
HENRY C. MURPHY, President.
O. P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1873.

THE BOOKS FOR THE SUBSCRIPTION to the capital stock of the German-American Loan and Mortgage Company are now open, at the banking-house of Messrs. [illegible] Co., No. 52 Exchange-place. Ten per cent. of the amount subscribed must be paid at the time of subscription.
E. L. FRANK,
CHAUNCEY VIBBARD,
EMERSON FOOTE,
Commissioners.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.

The Fort Wayne (Ind.) Gazette establishment. The only morning daily in that city. It is in sound condition and excellent running order; a good opening for capital and enterprise.

For particulars inquire of DANIEL T. WILLETS, No. 303 Pearl-st., New-York, or of E. O. McNEICE, in the establishment of Aaron Wright, (proprietor,) Springboro, Warren County, Ohio; or of AMOS W. WRIGHT, Box No. 363 Chicago Post-office.

PARTNER WANTED.

A first-class business man, with a capital of $50,000 or $60,000, to take an active interest in a dry-goods house of over twenty years' standing, and doing a business of about $600,000. Address C., Post-office Box No. 1,274, St. Paul, Minn.

A PHOTOGRAPHIC BUSINESS FOR Sale.—Established nearly seven years; newly fitted up; best location in Broadway, up-town; rent moderate; lease of four years; cheap for cash; satisfactory reasons for selling. Address G. H., Times Up-town Office, [illegible]

A BOOK, STATIONERY, AND FANCY Goods business (retail) for sale on very favorable terms; well established—over twenty years—and now only relinquished on account of ill health of proprietor. Address MILTON, New-York Times Office.